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18 October 1979

# Latin America Report

No. 2059

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DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS VIEWED WITH CONCERN

Montevideo LA MANANA in Spanish 4 Sep 79 p 4

[Text] In a report recently made public by the World Bank in Washington, it is shown that by the year 2000 Uruguay will have approximately the same population it has now; that is, some 3 million inhabitants.

The report indicates that during the decade of the 70's, Uruguay underwent a substantial decline in population, between 1.1 and 0.3 percent. However, Uruguay and Argentina are in second place as far as life expectancy is concerned--Cuba 72, Argentina and Uruguay 71--while Haiti occupies last place on the chart with 51 years average life expectancy.

The other important statistic on population is the displacement of Argentina from third place by Colombia.

By 2000, Brazil will have 200 million inhabitants (currently 116), Mexico 116 million (currently 63), Colombia 38 million (currently 25), and Argentina 33 million (currently 25). On the same chart, Chile, who currently has 11 million, and occupies seventh place, will be behind Ecuador (14 million), Cuba (13 million) and Guatemala (12 million).

The two countries registering the same population as Uruguay will have sizable increases by the year 2000: Honduras 7 million and Paraguay 5 million inhabitants. Nicaragua will also pass us, with 5 million, leaving Uruguay at the level of Panama and Costa Rica.

In the light of this information, we would like to offer what we think are important considerations.

One has to begin by looking at these projected statistics with great respect, because they are demographic in nature. In many areas, statistics are lacking or are in error or are poorly interpreted, but in matters of population they have always been practically infallible, except for unforeseen or unforeseeable occurrences.

It is therefore obviously necessary to analyze seriously and with legitimate concern any data and predictions relating to Uruguay.

We must understand concretely why the population of Uruguay is not increasing, while the population of countries at its same level of development is. It is one thing if the population is not increasing because of a very low birth rate; it is quite another if because of emigration: one must know, in any case and without confusion of any kind.

If within a few years we are going to have, on our borders, various neighboring cities, each with more inhabitants than our entire nation--and some with two or three times more--we have to begin to think very seriously (in dramatic but real terms) about political sovereignty, economic development, and national security.

We do not have to turn back to Lucas Obes nor to Juan Carlos Gomez to perceive that the problem is here and projects into the future. Perhaps it always existed, but after 2000, it will be inescapable.

If we want to be a nation and continue being one in spite of everything and against odds, we should first determine that we will survive, and only then set forth our ideas, our culture, our way of life, our traditions, our ideals.

But this is an enormous task, basic and elemental, which cannot be resolved by decrees or vain proposals, but rather from the soul, from the cradle, from the family; by conviction and not by imposition--by education and not by mere superficial varnish, with spiritual substance and not just talk.

The Uruguayan family has always been and should always be at the center of our country's struggle to survive through strength, and not through the condescension of other countries, which we do not need. But that family has to be helped, it has to be given the economic means necessary for peace and stability; it has to be given a highly qualified and demanding education; it has to be given the culture which was proverbial in our country; it has to be given art, libraries, research, incentives and aid.

When every Uruguayan family feels secure and firm, supported by a national development effort, with a future unburdened by enigma or abrupt change, with a chance for everyone to be and to express himself, on that day--without exhortations or pressure--the country will begin to grow prodigiously because it will be worth the trouble to leave as heritage for others what everyone enjoys today.

This is, of course, a point of view. Perhaps it is questionable, but it would be opportune for it to be discussed in depth by the people looking beyond 2000, by the leaders who know that their task is unfinished, by those not resigned to extinction.

Let us hope this is the case.

9077

CSO: 3010

## INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

### BRIEFS

**VENEZUELA-PANAMA PORT MAINTENANCE**--Panama City, 28 Sep (VENPRES)--Venezuela will cooperate with Panama in all matters connected with the dredging, filling and maintenance of ports under an agreement to be signed by Foreign Ministers Carlos Ozores and Jose Alberto Zambrano on 30 September. This was announced during preparations for the arrival of President Luis Herrera Campins. The arrangements are being made by the Venezuelan National Channelization Institute [INC] with Panama's port authority and the ministries of public works and housing. Admiral Jose Ali Briceno will come to Panama in the presidential party to put the final touches on this work, which was prepared by Capt Tomas Antonio Marint Blanco. The agreement calls for counseling, training of qualified personnel, planning, execution of engineering works, financing and exchange of technology. The INC has international stature and experience. This complements the international program being implemented by the INC and the Venezuelan Central Bank through the Venezuelan Export Financing Fund in countries such as Mexico, Colombia and Ecuador, where large works are already underway. Several days ago Briceno visited Panama and looked into this matter, taking advantage of the passage of the Rio Orinoco dredge through the Panama Canal. The dredge was built for INC by Mitsubishi. It is the largest of its type in the world and has a dredging capacity of 48,000 cubic meters per hour. [Text] [Caracas VENPRES in Spanish 0043 GMT 29 Sep 79 PA]

**'ARAFAT PRAISES ARAB COMMUNITIES**--Caracas, 5 Oct (LATIN)--Palestine Liberation Organization [PLO] leader Yasir 'Arafat has praised the leading role of the Arab communities in Latin America in the struggle to liberate our usurped fatherland. 'Arafat sent a personal message to the Fourth Pan-American Arab Congress that closed here today. 'Arafat's message, read by Father Ibrahim 'Ayad, stated that the Arab congress in Caracas brought together the Arab communities of the American continent and strengthened their organization. I greet you, dear brothers, in the name of the guerrillas who, exposing their lives and laughing at death, encourage their people to recover the lost dignity of these masses whose homes were usurped. 'Arafat added. The Palestinian chief pointed out that the PLO is facing the plots and barbaric attacks of imperialism and Israel. [Text] [Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0017 GMT 6 Oct 79 PA]



VENEZUELAN-COLOMBIAN BORDER BRIGADES--Bogota, 23 Sep (EFE)--The Venezuelan Youth Brigades currently training on the border with Colombia announced today that they "will never fire against that country." Several members of these brigades, who daily receive military instruction in camps located along the border with Colombia, affirmed also that they feel no resentment against that country. A Colombian journalist interviewed 38 Venezuelan youths who affirmed that nothing is said in those camps against any neighboring country, nor are any feelings of aversion instigated in them. "Least of all against Colombia, because we would never fire against a nation which, just like ours, was born from the thoughts of Bolivar," they added. "Here we have been given thorough explanations of Venezuela's border history and the need to always preserve our integrity, but no word has ever been said against our sister, Colombia," one of the youths explained. Last week a Colombian senator denounced the proliferation of Venezuelan Youth Brigades along the border, "training youths in war operations." [Text] [Madrid EFE in Spanish 0255 GMT 24 Sep 79 PA]

CSO: 3010



NAVY COMMANDER EXPRESSES OPTIMISM FOR FUTURE

Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2130 GMT 27 Sep 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 27 Sep (NA)--Opening a series of lectures today, Adm Armando Lambruschini outlined Argentina's strategy for the next 20 years and noted that the world is undergoing a process which "perhaps will not bring about World War III, but a crisis of profound consequences." The navy commander expressed these ideas in a lecture he delivered tonight at the opening of a seminar "Argentina for the World" at the Argentine Federal Bank. The seminar is sponsored by the Association of Banks of the Interior, the Compared Studies Center, the Circle of the Nine, and the Institute for Cultural, Economic and Social Progress.

Lambruschini, who was the first speaker in the seminar, which will continue until 30 October, warned about the importance of "knowing the objectives and the appropriate means to reach them" for relatively young and not fully structured nations such as Argentina. Lambruschini noted: "We must carefully avoid falling into the trap of rhetoric, of ideological or technical fantasies, and of a childish belief in a will power which spends itself in good wishes without assessing the existence of concrete conditions to achieve the intended objectives."

He stressed the "need" to take into account the experience of the past and contended that "a new social attitude--collective, dynamic, harmonious and lucid--is the first requirement to look toward the year 2000 with optimism about being able to achieve the objectives chosen with a realistic sense so Argentina may attain a deserved position in the world." Lambruschini then emphasized that "the Argentina of the future will not be a place for factions or sectarianism," and then noted that "either we forge a substantial national unity, which is not contrary to the existence of a necessary and convenient pluralism of opinions, or the country's very historical identity will be seriously jeopardized in the years that lie ahead."

Lambruschini then said: "Let us make it clear that we foresee Argentina in the year 2000 as a nation ruled in responsible freedom, real justice and moral solidarity." The navy commander and member of the Military Junta

then outlined Argentina's strategy for the next 20 years "in which the world will face a shortage of energy and food while its population of more than 4 billion is now increasing explosively to almost double that number. Everything leads one to believe that we are heading toward a situation which might not bring about World War III, but certainly a crisis of profound consequences," a phenomenon which "should shape our strategy for the year 2000."

After talking about the world crisis, Lambruschini said that Argentina "has almost exceptional conditions to confront it" since "we have no oil shortage. On the contrary, if rational and hard work is done in this sector and we appeal to the benefit of private initiative under government control, we will soon be able to meet all our requirements." He also mentioned "the fabulous perspectives" which Argentina has for the development of hydro-electric and nuclear electric resources for energy production. He also noted that Argentina has "immense possibilities" in everything related to food production.

Lambruschini concluded: "The present situation favors us like no other nation in the world. God has given our land the necessary resources. It all depends on us, on our intelligence to perceive that great future, on our spiritual integrity to be able to put forth together a great project, on our imagination to be able to overcome the inevitable pitfalls."

CSO: 3010

GOVERNMENT TO IMPLEMENT 18-MONTH PROGRAM

Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1215 GMT 27 Sep 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 27 Sep (NA)--Next Monday, 18 months before the completion of the mandate with which the armed forces entrusted him, President Jorge Videla will put into effect the "program for 1 and 1/2 years of government," which has been drafted by his advisers for the rest of his administration.

According to what a reliable source disclosed to NA, the program was drafted "to insure that the many government sectors are implementing through government measures the guidelines established by the Military Junta, the top body in charge of the national reorganization proces .

At Videla's request the program was drafted following the bases and guidelines established by the Military Junta when the president left his post as army commander and took charge of the executive branch.

This government program includes a system of periodic reports from the eight ministers who are responsible for the eight areas of action--thus labeled because there are cases or activities which required the coordination of two or more areas.

Deadlines have been established for each activity, and as the activities progress the minister will give reports on the state of [word indistinct] concerning the established objective.

The same source added that "control by section" is also established and that this implies that there will be direct presidential intervention if the reasons for delays are not sufficiently clear enough or if there are repeated delays.

In addition to the eight areas of responsibility, there is another which does not have ministerial rank. It encompasses the public and information secretariat, which because of its importance, was regarded as worthy of inclusion in the program.

The planning secretariat, a component of the presidential office, was in charge of coordinating the plan, which mainly states that "all those guidelines which were properly issued by the Military Junta should be properly complied with within the government's program of action.

The program is compiled in a thick folder. It includes all government measures in force or to be issued that can feasibly be implemented within the 18 months.

The ministers will brief the president every 6 months, but the final period will last 4 months for operative reasons to give Videla time to prepare during the remaining 2 months a sort of "rendering of accounts" to the nation about his government administration.

CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

FRENCH ATTACHE'S STATEMENT-Paris, 24 Sep (AFP)--The French Foreign Ministry refuted here today the statement issued in Buenos Aires by Col Jean Claude le Guen, former military attache to the French Embassy in Argentina. Colonel Le Guen, who was decorated by the Argentine Army before his departure from Buenos Aires said that he "congratulated himself for having participated in the struggle which the Argentine Army led against subversion." He noted that the Argentine Army "defended freedom, like any French officer would have done." A French Foreign Ministry spokesman stated: 1. The French Foreign Ministry disavows the statement issued by Colonel Le Guen. 2. All French representatives no matter what their function or rank must be discrete. 3. Colonel Le Guen left Buenos Aires at the beginning of September. [Text] [Paris AFP in Spanish 1221 GMT 24 Sep 79 PY]

PEUGEOT CLOSES PLANT--Buenos Aires, 27 Sep (NA)--The Safrar-Peugeot enterprise today sent telegrams of dismissal to more than 100 workers after closing down its plant for an indefinite period "to preserve discipline" and "to prevent its installations from being occupied." The enterprise adopted this drastic measure today on the 12th day of a work stoppage at its Berazategui factory resulting from a wage problem. Union sources have stated that "if the dismissal telegrams are not withdrawn, the workers will not return to work" and reaffirmed their demand for a 23-percent wage increase. [Text] [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2108 GMT 27 Sep 79 PY]

PEUGEOT WORKERS PROTEST--Buenos Aires, 1 Oct (LATIN)--Labor union sources reported today that 5,500 workers of the Safrar-Peugeot factory, who are continuing a strike started 2 weeks ago in demand of a wage increase, have decided to request the intervention of the Labor Ministry in the dismissal of 300 workers. The source reported that the firing of workers included union delegates. The workers of the factory situated in the southern neighborhood of Berazategui are demanding an increase of 23 percent as opposed to 16 percent offered by the enterprise. [Excerpt] [Buenos Aires in Spanish 1821 GMT 1 Oct 79 PY]

PEUGEOT CONFLICT SETTLED--Buenos Aires, 2 Oct (NA)--The labor conflict at the Safrar-Peugeot factory was completely settled tonight when the enterprise decided to reinstate all dismissed workers and grant an 18-percent

wage increase and other premiums which will be added to basic salaries and which will bring the total wage increase to 22.3 percent, union sources have reported. [Text] [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0214 GMT 3 Oct 79 PY]

WORKERS ON STRIKE--Buenos Aires, 27 Sep (NA)--According to union sources, the workers of the Standard Electric factory located in San Isidro, Buenos Aires Province, went on strike today demanding a salary hike. The factory employs approximately 1,200 workers whose representatives submitted their petition to the Labor Ministry this afternoon. [Text] [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 Sep 79 PY]

WORKERS LIFT STRIKE--Buenos Aires, 2 Oct (NA)--Practically all of the 1,500 workers of the Standard Electric plant in San Isidro, Buenos Aires, decided to accept the new wage offer made by the company and returned to work normally at noon today. According to reliable sources, the workers of the "cables" section are still on strike. The offer that was accepted consists of a bonus of 100,000 pesos for each worker plus a 10 percent wage increase as of 1 October 1979. [Excerpt] [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1410 GMT 2 Oct 79 PY]

CSO: 3010

# THRONE SPEECH OUTLINES GOVERNMENT POLICIES

Nassau Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 29 Sep 79 FL

[Text] In the speech from the throne read by His Excellency the Governor General Sir Gerald Cash opening this historic session of parliament, several far-reaching policies of the government were announced. In outlining the government's policy for this new session of parliament Sir Gerald said that the year 1979 marks not only the 250 years of parliament but also the end of a decade. It is the aim of my government in the approaching decade of the '80s to concentrate on an integrated development program designed to improve the wellbeing of the average Bahamian in his lifetime. But the program will seek to utilize appropriate technology as far as practicable and will be implemented by (sustaining) practical departmental projects supported wherever necessary by enabling legislation.

In the speech from the throne the government confirmed that it would continue to encourage investment in the private and public sector in such a way as to achieve a balanced level of activity which would insure steady economic growth in pace with the country's capacity to absorb the affects of the growth rate. Conscious however that there is unemployment which is due to a lack of skills to fill the many jobs that are available by the nature of our economy [words indistinct] introduced at the earliest opportunity a program of industrial and technical training to provide a marketable skill for each [word indistinct]. To this end an industrial training bill will be introduced.

Other plans announced in the speech from the throne were the implementation of extensive construction projects which will create substantial employment in the building trade. The government will continue the existing policy of economic expansion. The expansion of agriculture and fisheries will play a major role in the economy. In support of a fisheries program training and [words indistinct] have been ordered and the training program for fishermen will be started shortly.



Special mention was made of the development of the south-eastern islands. The program for the development of those islands will continue and emphasis will be placed on producing nonperishable crops and livestock. Plans were unveiled in the speech for the construction of an airport terminal building at Treasure Cay in Abaco. A terminal facility will be provided at Governors Harbor, Eleuthera and the existing airport and terminal at George Town, Exuma will be refurbished. An airstrip will be built at (Akron) and the airstrip at Arthurs Town, Cat Island will be purchased and improved. These improvements at facilities and provision of infrastructure will facilitate economic development and expansion in the family islands, create employment and bring greater social benefits to the general public.

Steps will be taken to improve the efficiency of local administration in the family islands and provide more involvement and responsibility for the various communities.

In the area of health and welfare active steps will be taken throughout the 1980s to eliminate the substandard housing and cleanse the environment. Legislation to enable the government to acquire properties for public purposes generally, and to invest national insurance funds in the provision of better housing for the people [sentence as heard]. Still on the area of housing it was stated that the government will dismantle and remove delapidated and abandoned buildings and will make public housing and better private housing available to Bahamians earning very low incomes. Housing loans on easier terms than are now prevailing will be made available for other low income families.

There will be the implementation of new and improved social benefits for children, the disabled and the aged. These will include an increased grant of the childrens emergency hostals, increased allowances for the poor and indigent. Increase in a number of benefits including sickness, maternity, [word indistinct] and old age benefits under the national insurance program were also forthcoming.

Sports will be encouraged. Emphasis will be placed on the promotion and improvement of the sports of basketball, softball and track and field [word indistinct] volley ball and soccer.

Law and order was singled out for specific mention. The use by foreigners of the islands of the Bahamas as a conduit for narcotics to North America has also increased illegal activities which must be controlled, and parliament will be asked to provide additional manpower and equipment for the police. Parliament will also be asked to pass legislation to increase the penalties for drug offenses, to regulate the use and disposition of private marinas and airstrips and to regulate and control the disposition of Bahamian land to foreigners.



In concluding his outline of the government's policies his excellency said the future is unknown but we can calculate from the problems which confront us today what measures will be appropriate for tomorrow. Therefore in the opening years of the new decade my government has selected for attainment definitive social and economic goals. These include the alleviation of the problems of unemployment, particularly among young people, through a balanced level of economic growth and [word indistinct] industrial and technical training, the maintenance of an acceptable of price stability in breadbasket items is a [word indistinct] principle by lower income households, a systematic improvement of housing and environmental conditions and increased allocations for social-economic programs aimed at lower income families.

CSO: 3020

## BAHAMAS

### BRIEFS

NEW BDP SENATOR APPOINTED--On the advice of the leader of the opposition the acting Governor General His Excellency Sir Gerald Cash has appointed Mr (Alfies John Ramsey) as a member of the Senate effective yesterday. The leader of the Bahamian Democratic Party [BDP] Mr J. Henry Bostwick told ZNS [Nassau Domestic Service] News this morning that Mr (Ramsey) was appointed senator by the BDP because of his loyalty and faithfulness to the party. Mr Bostwick said Mr (Ramsey) is firm although sometimes referred to as being quiet but very solid and never fails to express his point of view. Mr Bostwick also told ZNS News this morning that Senator The Honorable (Janet Bostwick) has agreed to resign as senator if and when the leader of the Free National Movement [FNM] Mr (Cecil Wallace-Whitfield) agrees to accept the senator's post. Mr Bostwick made the announcement spiking rumors that Mr Whitfield was offered the senator post left vacant by Mr Edmund Moxey. Mr Bostwick said as a part of the FNM and BDP reunification program Mr Whitfield has been offered the post being held by Senator (Janet Bostwick) but up to now he has not said whether or not he will accept the post of senator. [Text] [Nassau Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 28 Sep 79 FL]

CSO: 3020

REPORTS RESULTS OF CIES MEETING

Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 23 Sep 79 p 1 FL

[Excerpts] Barbados' minister of external affairs, Mr. Henry Forde, has expressed concern about the conditions attached to loans by international financial institutions including the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB).

He said that the terms of debt were very crucial, "because the debt terms can be so crippling that the country cannot genuinely progress and it might find itself paying out by way of interests and capital, repayment more than it is earning by way of its trade."

Mr. Forde, speaking at a press conference yesterday following the conclusion of the 14th meeting of the OAS Inter-American Economic and Social Council (CIES), said that the OAS had addressed itself to these problems in the analytical way.

He said that the OAS will seek to influence the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, the Inter-National Monetary Fund (IMF) and bilateral donors that it was as much in their interest to have reasonable terms for external financing so as not to cripple developing countries in order to increase economic activities in those countries.

The minister and CIES chairman described the meeting which took place at the Dover convention centre, as "very successful."

Commenting on the outcome of the talks, Mr. Forde said: "We agreed on a resolution which is known as the "Resolution of Barbados," highlighting the principle areas on which we would like the council to concentrate."

He said that the particular areas were, international trade, tourism, energy (both conventional and non-conventional sources of energy), external debt financing and social development.

Mr. Forde said "We examined the need to look at positive programmes which would minimise protective measures being taken by countries against exports from developing countries in the region."

He continued: "In this context, we mandated SECON (the OAS Special Committee for Consultation and Negotiation) to continue its work in keeping the countries informed of any protectionist measures which might arise from time to time."

On the thorny issue of external debt, Mr. Forde said that while Barbados was low, it was concerned about the conditions attached to loans by international financial institutions.

About sugar, Mr. Forge said that the council had mandated the general secretariat to continue to monitor the progress on sugar matters within the United States market and also, within the world market, with particular emphasis on the international sugar agreement.

CSO: 3020

## BARBADOS

FORDE SAYS TRADE AFFECTING GROWTH IN CARIBBEAN, L.A.

Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 22 Sep 79 p 1 FL

[Excerpts] The complex problems of trade and trade relations was yesterday identified as one of the most urgent factors affecting the development of growth rates in the Caribbean and Latin America.

Those problems were outlined by Mr. Henry de B. Forde, minister of external affairs and attorney-general of Barbados in his address to the 14th meeting of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council (CIES) at the Dover convention centre.

"Our already weak economies are being battered by increases in the price of oil and the ever spiralling costs of manufactured and semi-manufactured goods purchased from the developed countries, Mr. Forde said.

He identified, the recent withdrawal from the "liberal trading system and the correspondent resurgence of protectionism on the part of industrialised countries" as one of the prime causes for the declines in our export trade, foreign exchange, balance of payments problems and a retarded growth rate.

The minister pointed out that "trade restrictions on the part of industrialised countries have direct adverse effects on exporting developing countries such as the Caribbean and Latin America.

To rectify these pressing problems, Mr. Forde said that all concerned must seek to establish a "revitalised form of regional and sub-regional co-operation in order to enlarge and complement development efforts at the national level."

CSO: 3020

## BARBADOS

### BRIEFS

PRIME MINISTERS MEET--Barbados is reportedly considering to sell sugar to Malta and purchasing Maltese textiles in return according to a statement issued in Malta last night. Trade between the two countries featured prominently in talks yesterday between the Malta prime minister and his Barbados counterpart. The talks between the two were held in Malta during Mr. Adam's visit to attend the Commonwealth finance ministers conference. The prime ministers discussed matters of mutual economic cooperation and agreed to possible sugar sales to Malta from Barbados in exchange for the purchase of textiles made in Malta but not yet produced in Barbados. [Text] [Nassau Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 29 Sep 79 FL]

CSO: 3020

## CHILE

### INSPECTOR SEES NO DANGER OF ARMED FORCES' POLITICIZATION

Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 16 Sep 79 p D 5

[Interview with Gen Nilo Floody, Army Inspector General: "No Danger of Politicization in Armed Forces"]

[Text] "We military men know much more about economic and social matters than some people think we know." "We are a different military government because it was handled in a different way." "It is important for everybody to get on this bandwagon called Chile." "It would be dangerous for us officers to express political opinions and to engage in politics--but that is not the case anyway." "We are in a paradise when it comes to tranquility."

"I would say that we live in a paradise here because of the tranquillity we have here," was the categorical statement which somehow summarizes the situation in Chile as seen by Gen Nilo Floody Buxton, Army Inspector General and director of DIGEDER. He assured us that this view is not a conclusion arrived at "behind a desk" but that he got the idea after his many long trips through the various towns as director of sports. He sometimes traveled in uniform ("to find out with what degree of confidence the people approach authority in communicating their problems") and on Saturdays and Sundays he would wear civilian clothes ("to observe without being recognized and thus to detect the needs").

He has been called "The Dauphin" ever since he was a fencer and an Olympic pentathlon competitor. This nickname became increasingly correct as he rapidly advanced in the army ranks until reaching the rank of division general and inspector general, a job which means "keeping the deputy commander-in-chief of the army--his immediate superior--informed; maintaining and improving the good standing of the establishment; correcting and punishing anything that is bad; maintaining contact with units, detachments, officers, and draftees." This position, plus the job of top executive in one of the most important establishments from which the administration carries out its social action, gives this 58-year old officer, father of three sons and four times a grandfather, an overall and privileged view of the current situation. In this case, this view is characterized by an optimism that

does not fade even in the face of terrorist actions ("these are sporadic and minimum problems when compared to the violence and hatred existing in the world today"); nor is he discouraged in the face of foreign threats ("I lived abroad and I know that, when somebody talks about the boycott against Chile, for example, this does not represent the feeling of the people").

A practicing Catholic, he combines a spirit of reconciliation ("it is important for everybody to get on this bandwagon which we call Chile") with unalterable faith in sports as a vehicle for progress and good fellowship. This is why his most deeply-felt statement is as follows: "Sports form the character of the individual and persuade each person constantly to improve himself, to attain the goals he has set himself, to overcome any obstacles that might present themselves. This is why the athlete, who has the will to win, has a conquering spirit, not a defeatist outlook; he is an optimist and he is persevering and he does not allow himself to be discouraged by failures; instead, they are an incentive for him to improve himself. This spirit and willpower on the part of the athlete is what every Chilean must have today in coping with everyday life which is beautiful if you look at it with faith and hope so that we all may emerge victorious."

[Question] The statements recently made on the past six years of military government included some opinions to the effect that you, the military, improvised a government policy and blindly followed the opinions of advisors such as those of the economic team.

[Answer] We know much more than some people give us credit for. Although it is true that we are not economists, we do know about economic policies and how to analyze and pick them. We learned that at the War College. Besides, there is no policy which we received and adopted with our eyes closed.

[Question] Is what happened in Chile over those past six years therefore still in line with what you visualized would happen as of 11 September 1973?

[Answer] Personally, as a military man, I always thought that 11 September 1973 was not a problem because it was within the field of definitely military activities. It was a terrain in which we simply had to use our knowledge in order to wipe out an atheist, materialist, and "anti-Christ" administration which was ruining the country economically, socially, and morally. But we also know that we were not going to do away with Marxism in order to call upon another government but rather than change the country's structures once and for all. This is why we are right now measuring what we were, at that time, thinking would happen in the future.

[Question] The authorities note that this administration's grand policy is aimed at giving liberty to the citizens and this, above all abroad, looks like a contradiction in terms when you are talking about a military government.



[Answer] I do not know whether we are any different from military men in other countries. But I do know that they, in the other countries, did not have an 11 September. They were not governed by a Marxist, anti-Chilean regime; they did not feel that they were losing their liberty. But we did experience that. Thus we the military assumed leadership of the country when this could be achieved neither by the general accounting office, nor by the judicial branch, nor by the legislative branch. Let us remember that the administration was declared illegal and that the people asked for the intervention of the armed forces. We did not "seize" the government but we assumed it by the will of the people and we continued to do so on the same basis as we did on 11 September 1973 and that is once and for all to wipe out violence, to wipe out poverty, and to develop our fatherland to the fullest extent. This is why we are perhaps a different kind of military government --because our way of handling it was different.

[Question] But, in your capacity as army inspector general, do you have to be alert to the danger implied in the support of political power by the armed forces for such a long time?

[Answer] The armed forces have not become politicized. They continue to be as professional as they were yesterday. A general or any other officer can at any moment hold a government job and on the next day he might be back in his military slot. An officer will understand this difference. This is why we military men do not play politics. The administration is the agency that drafts economic and social policy and so forth but the institution follows its institutional channel. It would be dangerous indeed if we all were expressing political opinions and if we all were playing politics--but that is not the case.

[Question] Did you always believe in economic policy?

[Answer] I believed in the administration's economic policy from the beginning. I do not separate economic policy from the rest of government management. It constitutes a whole.

[Question] Do you think that, after six years, the moment has come to emphasize social progress?

[Answer] Advancing in the social area is an urgent goal which the administration has always had.

[Question] How can one justify the allocation of heavy investments to one aspect of social action, such as sports, which at first sight would not appear to be a "primary necessity?"

[Answer] It is important to analyze what sports mean to the individual in order to understand their significance in terms of social action. Anybody who engages in sports, as I indicated earlier, is a man who has goals and who overcomes obstacles to reach those goals. This requires a determination

to win. The fact that one competes furthermore implies an expansion of the spirit. It helps social coexistence, it eliminates tensions, it helps the family nucleus and also in interpersonal relations. I think that it is a very effective tool in benefiting the social aspect of the population.

[Question] How do you believe those past six years shape up with respect to national reconciliation?

[Answer] I have been seeing reconciliation from the moment we assumed the government. This does not come out in absolute terms but the interesting thing is that we are in accord on that. I was in charge of things on two occasions and, as a government official, I was in direct contact with people from the various regions. And in those regions I saw a communion of ideas aimed at, together, going after the common objectives of the administration and the citizens.

[Question] You are trying to say, then, that you also see participation...

[Answer] Yes, I believe there is participation. And it is a real participation, not a fictitious one. That is the big thing here. The steps we are taking are firm and sure steps and citizen support is real.

[Question] Among those "steps," which, in your judgment, are the best, the ones that satisfy you most?

[Answer] The calm which prevails throughout the land. The people live in peace, they are not frightened, and there is economic recovery. The universities are open; the industries are at work; self-employed professionals are active. In other words, this is a country which is not just recovering but which is growing.

[Question] So, in other words, there are no major concerns left.

[Answer] Although we still are facing some pitfalls on the road ahead, which we must avoid, I am absolutely sure that we will do the job since we have drafted a program for ourselves and since we have set ourselves goals and objectives which must absolutely be attained for the good of Chile. The ideal thing is to seek solutions together so as to wind up with the best possible results.

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ECONOMIC POLICY SAID TO PRODUCE BETTER INCOME DISTRIBUTION

Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 15 Sep 79 p A 3

[Unattributed article: "Criticism of Economic Model"]

[Text] Repetition of Watchword

Economic policy in general has been repeatedly criticized over the past six years and those criticisms have come from the most diverse sectors. Most of those criticisms were wrong which is why they were simply discarded. There remains however one point of criticism which is being repeated systematically, like a slogan, by critics of the most diverse origins. If we examine the documents of Popular Unity, those of the so-called democratic opposition, and those of some church hierarchies, we observe agreement on pointing out that the current economic model tends toward the concentration of incomes, the growing pauperization of the vast masses, the rise of economic groups and, finally, a social imbalance which necessarily will lead to conflicts that will terminate in a profound crisis with all of its corresponding changes. The system based on private ownership of the means of production, the free-enterprise system, competition, and government subsidies then could no longer be supported and this means that the country--according to those sectors--would have to pay a social cost of major proportions.

This criticism is also echoed by some individuals who support the administration and its current stewardship. Oddly enough, they repeat the slogans of the opposition so effectively that they many times manage to penetrate the thinking of the administration's strongest supporters.

This criticism of the economic model in reality is only the repetition of failed predictions made by Marx in the middle of the last century. He maintained that the development of economies based on private enterprise would inevitably lead to a concentration of capital in just a few hands who would exploit the masses who in turn would become constantly poorer. In the end, the proletarians would rebel against the capitalist and the result of this class struggle would be the dictatorship of the proletariat and, finally, the socialist and communist societies.

## Repeating Marx

Plagiarizing Marx, many Chileans today repeat his suggestions without realizing that his predictions turned out wrong and that the Chilean situation, especially in the matter of property, is absolutely different from that of the capitalist economies of the last century. Chilean culture has a strong statist strain and that perhaps explains the lack of confidence in private business management and the repetition of the failed Marxist predictions.

Marx' predictions turned out to be false because of the important distributive role played by the modern state, the rise in pay due to the shortage of work resulting from growth and the tremendous development of labor union organization during the last century, to the point where they many times almost completely dominate political action.

In modern societies, capital has lost its importance as compared to labor and that is particularly true of the most highly skilled workers. Concentrations usually do not take shape around private physical capital but rather in the state, in the labor union organizations, and other economic interest groups in which so-called human capital is fundamental.

Worldwide experience in the development of economies based on private initiative reveals no evidence of concentration, unless by that we mean the growing role which the state has come to assume. Private economic groups undoubtedly spring up but they do not persist as such for a long time and it usually happens that capital ownership in the end is spread around among broad sectors of the community. The big transnational enterprises and, generally, the larger-size corporations usually are managed by bureaucracies of technocrats who do not agree with the owners of the capital involved. The latter usually constitute broad sectors of the population and organizations of a community character, such as insurance companies, investment companies, retirement funds, mutual funds, labor federations, farmer federations, bank federations, etc.

There are therefore neither theoretical nor empirical reasons supporting the arguments of the critics. Quite the contrary, the reasoning and evidence tend to support the idea that economic growth is accompanied by a spread of ownership and property, power, and, in the end, greater equality of opportunity.

The Chilean experience over the past five years likewise seems to confirm this viewpoint.

## Evidence for Better Income Distribution

The worst income distribution in Chile took place during the last months of the Popular Unity administration when sky-high inflation dramatically reduced fixed salaries. From then on, and particularly starting in 1976, there has been a substantial rise in real wages and in employment.

Along with this, there has been an increase in the labor force and this is why the unemployment rate is still high. However, those three increases--in labor force, employment, and real wages--were expressed in a growth of the share of wages out of the national income, this year exceeding the percentages recorded during the sixties. Those facts, which can be demonstrated in figures, give the lie to the slogan about concentration which has been repeated so many times.

There is however a score of additional reasons to think that income distribution has not gotten worse and that, on the contrary, it improved along with the new model.

Inflation is a burden which basically affects the lowest-income sectors. The reduction in inflation undoubtedly helped improve income distribution.

Formal tax changes also have been in the right direction. The sales tax, which was unfair and which was evaded by many merchants, has been replaced by a VAT which does not discriminate and which it is much more difficult to evade. Progressive income tax rates have gone up but, which is more important, tax evasion has gone down considerably as compared to the past. Numerous exemptions and tax privileges have been eliminated and they were only utilized by the most powerful; we also reduced social welfare benefits which only provided an incentive for unemployment. Finally, we drew up a taxation system on higher-priced consumer goods, such as cars, color television sets, cigarettes, liquor, etc., which undoubtedly are harder on those who have the most to spend. These facts are ignored by members of the opposition but they all point toward better income distribution.

#### Benefits for the Consumer

The return of free trade and the lifting of price ceilings created competition, eliminating the traditional monopolies that were only castigating the consumer. This policy enabled middle-income and low-income sectors to buy durable goods and the figures on the demand for kitchen ranges, radios, television sets, and durables, in general, prove that. The well-off sectors always could afford those goods and therefore the increase we observe in that consumption must come from the middle-income and low-income sectors. We can say the same thing about the demand for low-cost cars, taxis, and group transportation means in general. The problems of yesterday, which especially hit the poorest, can no longer be observed today and most of the population is living under conditions of dignity compatible with human existence.

The liberalization of interest rates did away with a form of presenting a gift to the well-off--a gift paid by all savers. Right now, getting a loan is a rather impersonal thing and the vast mass of savers is getting a fair price for its effort which is paid for by those who want credit and they especially include the so-called economic groups. They were especially hard-hit by high interest rates and this is why they conducted campaigns



to twist the arms of the authorities who fortunately would not be intimidated by this kind of pressure.

The strong worldwide recession was countered by maintaining the automatic pay adjustments as a result of which drops in sales and business failures seem to have hit capital much more than labor. Many social subsidies, which went to middle-level and high-level income sectors, have been revised and are being increasingly channeled toward those who are really poor. Public spending has been concentrated on them and more than 50 percent of the government budget is earmarked for this purpose, in contrast to what happened earlier. The situation of blue-collar workers and white-collar employees has been equalized and family allocations, unemployment insurance, and retirement benefits stand out in this respect. The malnutrition, infant mortality, and illiteracy rates were reduced and the development of basic education, favoring the poorest, is without precedent.

Land has been distributed to the peasants and was assigned significantly to capitalist sectors through the freeze on the VHR and the taxation on mine holdings.

These profound changes however are not yet concluded but they already outline a picture which is absolutely different from the one the country presented in recent years.

It is necessary to make an additional information effort and to confront those who keep repeating erroneous and simplistic slogans and thus only help remember a past in which social justice and equality of opportunity were not the outstanding characteristics.

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## COLOMBIA

### BRIEFS

**M-19 ATTACKS POLICE POST--**Bogota--The M-19 said today in a pamphlet that its Guadalupe, Salcedo and General Jose Maria Cordoba commandos had participated in the attack on a small police post in Santa Maria District in the northwestern part of Bogota. Police seized most of the pamphlets which stated that revolvers, the badge of a policeman and 27 bullets were seized during the operation. The M-19 said that its flag was raised at the post and [words indistinct] of the agents of law and order. It said that [words indistinct] the use of repression to avoid the use of weapons. [Text] [Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 29 Sep 79 PA]

**GUERRILLAS KILL THREE--**Bogota, 29 Sep (AFP)--Three peasants were executed today by a guerrilla group in northeastern Colombia, military spokesmen reported. Members of the communist Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) at dawn attacked the village of Varina, near San Vicente, Santander Department, some 350 km from Bogota. After haranguing the few residents of the village and looting the stores, the insurgents seized three peasants, whom they killed after publicly trying them for being army informers. Troops of the 5th Brigade, supported by two helicopters, are pursuing the guerrillas who have fled into nearby mountains. [Text] [Paris AFP in Spanish 1713 GMT 29 Sep 79 PA]

**POLITICAL LEADER KILLED--**Caicedonia, Colombia, 29 Sep (AFP)--Alvaro Soto Pineda, a newsman and regional political leader, was shot to death here last night, a police spokesman has reported. Soto, director of a local school, was also a correspondent for the newspaper EL PUEBLO of Cali and secretary of the liberal municipal directorate of Caicedonia. According to the little information available, the newsman was shot four times by unidentified individuals under strange circumstances. In recent months, this town, along with others in northern Valle Department of western Colombia, has been the site of political violence between two factions of the Conservative Party, which has already left a long list of victims. [Text] [Paris AFP in Spanish 1803 GMT 29 Sep 79 PA]

**FARC UNITS AMBUSH CONVOY--**Shortly before noon today a military convoy was ambushed by members of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia [FARC]. The incident, in which at least 10 persons reportedly were killed, took

place in San Juan de Bedu, 20 km from Puerto Berrio, Antioquia Department, on the road to Yondo in the Uraba zone. The military convoy from the Bombona battalion was on a reconnaissance operation which the army is carrying out by air and land in an effort to locate the guerrillas. The military authorities have released the names of some of the victims. They are: 2D Corporal Humberto Gonzalez and the soldiers Jesus Elias Velasquez Restrepo, Gilberto Ruiz Agudelo, Jorge Valencia Molina, Jorge Dasa Garcia, Roberto Murillo Agudelo and John Jairo Macias Morales. The number of wounded soldiers is estimated to be about 20. Some have been flown by helicopter to hospitals in Medellin and Puerto Berrio. One of the civilians killed in the ambush was identified as Emilio Castrellon. The military authorities have blamed FARC's 4th Front for carrying out the ambush in which an army truck and its passengers were blown up to pieces. According to the same sources, the guerrillas, about 50, were waiting along the San Bartolo River for the convoy, posted behind trees, bushes and well covered. When the convoy arrived one of the trucks was blown up and immediately the guerrillas opened fire on the rest of the soldiers. The surviving soldiers repelled the attack in a fierce clash which lasted about 30 minutes. The guerrillas then fled into the jungle. [Text] [Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 3 Oct 79 PA]

CURFEW, DRY LAW ESTABLISHED--Medellin, Colombia, 3 Oct (EFE)--The Antioquia Departmental government today ordered a curfew and a dry law in the town of Puerto Berrio, it has been officially reported here. The drastic measures are aimed at capturing guerrillas who supposedly took refuge in the urban area of Puerto Berrio, where seven soldiers and three civilians were killed yesterday in an ambush by a group of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC). Puerto Berrio Mayor Juan Hincapie Sierra said regular troops of the Puerto Berrio battalion left in pursuit of the guerrillas but results of the operations are unknown so far. The bodies of the dead soldiers were transferred by helicopter today to their hometowns. [Text] [Madrid EFE in Spanish 0238 GMT 4 Oct 79 PA]

CSO: 3010



## BRIEFS

**MILITARISM CHARGES INVESTIGATION**--The communists demand an antimilitarism commission. They claim that this will prove that there is a rearmament movement in the country. Several weeks ago another high-level legislative commission was appointed to investigate militarization in Costa Rica. At the request of Rolando Arauz of the National Liberation Party, Deputies Carlos Ugalde Martin, Rolando Brenes, Rodolfo Cerda, Mario Debanda and Ulloa Bareja were appointed to the above-mentioned commission. The chairman of this investigating commission, Deputy Debanda Brenes, said he will show the country that militarization and repressive mechanisms do exist in the country. [Text] [San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 29 Sep 79 PA]

**VISAS FOR CUBAN PRISONERS**--The president of the republic has confirmed that the government has issued authorization to grant visas to 54 Cuban political prisoners. The security minister sent a telegram to the Spanish Embassy in Havana authorizing the visas. [Text] [San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Sep 79 PA]

**GASOHOL MANUFACTURE BY 1980**--The government plans to start mixing alcohol with gasoline commercially next year, President Rodrigo Carazo has announced. The production of alcohol at the Tampisque mill and research conducted have yielded very positive results which will permit the country to enter into the new era. Everything has been planned for tests to begin over the next few months, so that the first vehicles to use gasohol will start running before the end of the year. The government plans to meet 10 percent of the gasoline demand with gasohol. [San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Sep 79 PA]

**ILLEGAL FOREIGN WORKERS DISCOVERED**--Rodolfo Quiros Cedeno, director of the department of immigration inspectors of the Public Security Ministry, has told one of our reporters that six Nicaraguans and four Panamanians may be expelled from the country because they are taking jobs away from Costa Ricans. He added that 40 persons working illegally or whose work permits had expired were discovered yesterday in an operation carried out in Alajuela and Heredia with the purpose of tracking down illegal workers. [San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Sep 79 PA]

## SUGARCANE AS ALCOHOL ALTERNATIVE FUEL SOURCE WEIGHED

Havana ATAC in Spanish Jan-Feb 79 pp 9-11

[Article by Eduardo David of the National Sugar Industry Training Center]

[Text] Two important sources of energy are obtained from sugar cane: bagasse and blackstrap molasses. The former has traditionally been the fuel used in sugar mills; the latter is the raw material in the production of alcohol. They have become especially significant in view of the complex problem called the energy crisis, notable features of which are the steady decline in reserves of naturally occurring fuels and the continuous rise of petroleum prices on the world market.

#### Ethyl Alcohol

As often as the modern world has witnessed conflicts, armed or otherwise, that interfered with the normal distribution of fuels, alcohol has proved to be the chief solution, particularly as a replacement for gasoline. The current crisis is no exception, and within a brief period a sort of ethanol boom has erupted. Studies concerning raw materials and technology have resumed. The molasses supply does not meet the need. One reason is that it plays an important role as a source of carbohydrates in the feeding of livestock. Another is that motor fuel needs far surpass the supply of molasses. That is, if all the molasses produced in the world were used for this purpose, it would provide only some 7 million tons of ethanol.

Attention has turned toward the cane itself as a raw material, and some recent studies (1) contain information demonstrating that it is probably the most efficient of all the renewable sources of energy. It is possible to obtain between 5.5 and 6.5 tons of ethanol from 100 tons of cane. At this rate, a sown hectare of cane would produce 3.5-4 tons of alcohol per year for an indefinite period. However, this would account for only a small fraction of current world gasoline consumption: the United States alone needs some 300 million tons of gasoline annually. Thus, cane used for this purpose could help to solve the automobile fuel problem to a limited extent and under certain conditions; but it could never satisfy the excessive, uncontrolled demands of a developed capitalist economy.

Brazil, with vast expanses of undeveloped land, has begun a considerable enlargement of its alcohol industry, which has long been one of the most extensive in the world. Recent years have witnessed the opening of over 40 new distilling plants with a combined capacity of nearly 4 million liters per day of anhydrous alcohol. Plans for further expansion include the use of sugar cane as a raw material.

The following figures indicate approximate alcohol production rates when cane is used:

Product	% of Cane
Ethanol	6.25
CO <sub>2</sub>	5.60
Yeast	2.00
Steam consumption	40.00

It should be pointed out that production of ethanol will require the use of the bagasse from the cane to fuel the operation.

The subject of this study clearly is related to very specific needs, and no solution to the fundamental problem causing the crisis is offered.

#### Bagasse

People have used bagasse as fuel since they first began making sugar from cane. This has essentially not changed in four centuries. At first it was a means of disposing of a burdensome waste. With technological development, bagasse was substituted for fuels used in other industries (coal, petroleum, gas). Near the beginning of this century, as a result of uneven technological development, the cost of supplementary fuel, which was then mainly wood and straw, became increasingly high. Obviously, today the use of additional fuel in any industry is significant. In the sugar industry, even in countries producing their own petroleum, the problem is being studied diligently, primarily with the goal of finding a means of balancing the energy supplied by the bagasse with that required by processing.

In many countries, including Cuba, where forest resources are limited, largely owing to a lack of territory, and there are no significant fossil fuel deposits, bagasse has become an essential product. In these countries, not only must consumption of additional fuel be avoided, but bagasse must also be conserved for industrial use.

Examination of figures for sugar cane harvests in various countries reveals that consumption of supplementary fuel is relatively high, particularly in Latin America, where 3 kg (approximately 1 gallon) per ton of processed cane is often consumed. On the basis that 1.0 kg of bagasse with a 50 percent moisture content produces about 1,830 kilocalories, and 1.0 kg of petroleum generates no less than 8,000 kilocalories, some 30,000 tons of petroleum is consumed for every 10 million tons of cane milled, which is equivalent to 130,000 tons of bagasse. In other words, more than 5 percent of bagasse has been consumed [sic].

In contrast, in countries where sugar production involves a highly developed technology, consumption of supplementary fuel rarely exceeds 1 or 2 percent of the bagasse used.

It is significant that the higher levels of supplementary fuel are always in keeping with a decline in the polarization [pol] of the cane, other conditions being stable.

Year	Percent of Cane	
	Pol or sugar content	Supplementary Fuel*
1971	15.66	0.87
1972	16.08	0.73
1973	14.41	1.27
1974	15.40	0.72
1975	14.51	1.06

\*Bagasse equivalent

#### Ways of Using Energy Efficiently

Norbert Rillieux invented the multiple-effect evaporator, making possible the saving of many millions of tons of fuel during the past century. This ingenious device, developed within the sugar cane industry, came into universal use. It is strange that energy consumption in multiple-effect evaporation has changed little throughout the industry since the process was first used. This is primarily because the installation of highly efficient thermal energy systems requires a complex, costly conversion of the old cane mills. Consequently, steam consumption equals 45 percent of cane weight under optimum conditions, and the average is between 50 and 52 percent.

To what extent can this consumption be reduced, leaving large amounts of surplus bagasse? What consumption level can be achieved? An imaginative engineer with a calculator could produce a number of genuinely attractive solutions on paper, but the selection of the best or, at least, the most practicable one is not always easy. Looking at recent reports (2) about new sugar beet factories, we find figures for steam consumption as surprisingly low as 32 percent of the weight of the raw material. This writer cannot verify the reliability of the figure, but even allowing for propaganda-inspired exaggeration we can concede that consumption should not exceed 38-40 percent. For the processing of 3,000 tons of beets per day with a juice extraction rate of 110-115 percent, this mill is equipped with a quadruple-effect evaporator having 5,900 sq m of heating surface (some 60,000 feet), which is twice that of the typical sugar cane installation. Its final vessel is a Zsigmond-Gryllus film type. The steam pressure in the first vessel's tube is 2 to 2.5 atmospheres.

In the sugar cane industry there is a clear trend toward larger evaporation surfaces with multiple-effect systems and higher steam pressures (3). In such countries as South Africa and Australia, the evaporation surface per ton of cane is 50 percent greater than that of conventional evaporators in use 20 years ago. The primary purpose of this is to maintain the evaporation process at uniformly high levels. It is interesting that the average Brix reading for the syrup in Australian mills is over 70, and in the northernmost districts the average reading is close to 72 (4), which means a considerable saving of steam. There is especially little interest in this country in the industrial use of bagasse. The energy saving stems from a particular step in the process: All juices derived from maceration are heated to over 90°C in tubular batch heaters, the heat source being 10-12 percent of process steam.

Each country is seeking a solution suited to its own conditions. Old systems of energy production remain only in those countries which are undeveloped and whose industry is weak.

To summarize the present situation, whether made from molasses or cane, ethyl alcohol appears to have limited possibilities as a partial or total substitute for gasoline. On the other hand, although industrial use of bagasse is increasing rapidly, an untapped surplus remains, and this is of great interest to developing countries.

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CSO: 3010



CONSERVATIVE ARGENTINE PAPER VIEWS 'CRITICAL' LOCAL SITUATION

Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 21 Sep 79 p 8

[Text] "This is the only country in Latin America where the organization of the armed forces is at the same time the guide and support of the nation on the path to the democratic and evolutionary social revolution," Edwin Bienwen noted in 1964 in his book "Generals versus Presidents." He was referring to El Salvador, the smallest of the Central American republics, whose current president, General Carlos Humberto Romero, must face up to a critical social situation and strong pressures from the leftist Popular Revolutionary Bloc.

In El Salvador, times of social calm and political stability have coincided with periods of economic growth. At the same time, it is worth noting that in a country where men have more influence than ideas, at least in the field of politics, the armed forces--especially since 1940--have been increasingly concerned with drawing up programs oriented toward the nation's economic and social well-being.

On 24 January 1961, Colonel Julio Adalberto Rivera headed an unusual coup d'etat; he overthrew a military junta which, 3 months before, had taken the power held up until then by Colonel Jose Maria Lemus. The government of Rivera called the group it defeated overly radical. However, the new military leaders said that current conditions in the country were characterized by: "Malnutrition, illiteracy, high rates of infant mortality, barefoot and naked people, miserable housing, long and exhausting work days, and starvation wages." In his first 270 days at the head of the El Salvador administration, Rivera passed 325 laws and attacked many social injustices with determination. Besides having its roots in the concern of the military to achieve a context of stability, that attitude was an intelligent strategy: it confronted the Marxist forces with a program of social action which coincided with their demands. Thus, faced with a growing rebellion--the people were seeking a civilian government in the name of democracy--the control of the state by the armed forces was still feasible.



At present, General Carlos Humberto Romero seems reluctant to structure his policy this way. Although it is true that he announced steps toward democracy, it is also true that he barred the parties of the left from the coming elections, in which he said he would back the presentation of a civilian candidate by the official National Conciliation Party. The formal elimination of the leftists from the rolls does not mean their disappearance. Even that measure could turn out to be dangerous overall in a republic like El Salvador, which has an organization--the BPR [Popular Revolutionary Bloc] in which the different conceptions of Marxism held by more than 50,000 adherents agree on tactics.

The most radicalized sectors of the Popular Revolutionary Bloc have been defined as "a Marxist-Leninist group of the masses," and it is impossible to integrate it into democratic life. Its acts of kidnapping and assassination identify it with subversion, whose methods of violence the BPR has not excluded. However, its social demands agree with those of the majority of the people, and even the Archbishop of San Salvador, Monsignor Oscar A. Romero, has said that the government should agree to "the just demands of the bloc."

The nearness in time and geography to what happened in Nicaragua should be a more than sufficient reminder to General Carlos Humberto Romero. At present the situation in the country does not allow him to recreate the pragmatic but effective policy of previous military governments. However, maintaining a limited situation by force allows definite solutions to be postponed in the best of cases. And that interval between inflexibility and reasoning can be transformed into a scenario for outbreaks of violence which will only help that Marxism-Leninism which he is trying to combat today.

The U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Interamerican Affairs, Viron P. Vaky, recently stated that in El Salvador "violations of human rights have been serious, and the political system has not accepted the dissidents or their demands for change." If these are not given substance, the war which the BPR proclaimed will be more than possible.

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## BRIEFS

**BPR ACTIVISTS BURN CAR--**San Salvador, 4 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--Activists of the Revolutionary People's Bloc (BPR) today set fire to an Agriculture Ministry vehicle in the neighboring town of Ayutuxtepeque. They also burned tires in several of San Salvador's thoroughfares, districts and residential areas to protest the alleged assassination of four peasant leaders. The authorities had reported that three men and one woman attacked the cavalry post, 23 km west of this capital, on 29 September. Their burial took place today at noon in this capital's general cemetery. The funeral procession started at the cathedral, which had been occupied 48 hours before by BPR activists. In another event with political overtones, two unidentified youths were found beheaded in the area of El Transito, 116 km east of San Salvador. [Text] [Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1851 GMT 4 Oct 79 PA]

**BRP ANNOUNCES 'MASS MOBILIZATION'--**San Salvador, 3 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--The leftist People's Revolutionary Bloc (BPR) is making preparations for a mass mobilization Thursday to accompany the bodies of four labor leaders to the cemetery. The four members of the Farm Workers Federation (FTC) were shot to death last Saturday on the road in front of the cavalry barracks, 23 km west of this capital. The bodies, which were buried first at Chammico cemetery as unidentified persons, were exhumed yesterday afternoon. [Rene Contreras] [Excerpt] [Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2028 GMT 3 Oct 79 PA]

**STUDENTS PROTEST 'ASSASSINATIONS'--**San Salvador, 3 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--High School students belonging to leftist groups today erected barricades in various parts of San Salvador, causing huge traffic jams. They were particularly active near the University of El Salvador, in the northern part of the capital. They were protesting, they said over loudspeakers, what they considered the assassination of four peasant leaders. The bodies are inside the metropolitan cathedral, which was taken over yesterday by the People's Revolutionary Bloc. The authorities said three men and a woman died in an attack on a cavalry patrol on 29 September. In another act of violence, members of the clandestine Farabundo Marti Popular Liberation Forces set fire to a pick-up truck owned by the technological institute in Roma Colony. [Text] [Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2358 GMT 3 Oct 79 PA]

**BANKER KIDNAPED AFTER GUNFIGHT--**San Salvador, 6 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--Luis Escalante Arce, a 65-year-old banker, was kidnaped today from his residence

in the San Benito district in the eastern part of the city. ACAN-EFE learned that he was kidnaped in a fierce gunfight in which a friend of the president of the Agricola Commercial Bank and of the Agricola Commercial Insurance Company was wounded. The wounded person was not identified. Escalante Arce is brother of Deputy Pedro Escalante Arce of the Salvadoran Popular Party. Jaime Battle, a sportsman and industrialist, was kidnaped a month ago in Santa Ana, 66 km west of San Salvador. [Text] [Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1840 GMT 6 Oct 79 PA]

BANKER'S HEALTH WORRIES FAMILY--San Salvador, 7 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--The family of kidnaped Salvadoran banker Luis Escalante Arce has asked the Red Cross to intercede and provide medical care for him. It had previously gone on the radio to say that the kidnap victim is allergic to penicillin and sulfa drugs. Everything indicates that Escalante Arce was seriously wounded when he was kidnaped last Saturday when a group of armed men came to his home and took him away in a vehicle. It is still not known what extremist group committed the crime. Escalante Arce is president of El Salvador's Agricola Commercial Bank and founder of the recently created Jose Matias Delgado University. [Text] [Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1328 GMT 8 Oct 79 PA]

VIOLENCE IN SAN VICENTE--San Vicente, El Salvador, 1 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--National Guard Cpl Jose Damian Campos and an unidentified woman died today in a confrontation which occurred on the outskirts of this city, located 60 km east of San Salvador. Judicial authorities told ACAN-EFE that three soldiers were checking a bus when the woman suddenly shot Corporal Campos in the heart. His companions then turned on her and killed her. In another incident which occurred here in this departmental capital on Sunday night, members of the clandestine Farabundo Marti Popular Liberation Forces killed Fredy Antonio Vaquerano inside his home. Two of the victim's relatives were seriously injured. [Text] [Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0032 GMT 2 Oct 79 PA]

POLITICAL VIOLENCE VICTIMS--San Salvador, 6 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--Authorities in Nueva Concepcion, 76 km north of here, today admitted that the bodies of four unidentified persons were thrown from a moving vehicle Friday night. Eyewitnesses were ordered by the local judge to give their accounts of the incident. The body of another unidentified person was found floating in the water in the western part of the city. These deaths raise the total number of victims of political violence to 16 in the past week. [Text] [Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2233 GMT 6 Oct 79 PA]

CSO: 3010

## BRIEFS

EARLY ELECTIONS REQUESTED--Tegucigalpa, 2 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--The National Party of Honduras (PNH), one of the country's two traditional parties, today announced that it will request that the date of the general elections announced by the military junta for 20 April 1980, be advanced. This was announced by PNH spokesman Nicolas Cruz Torres. Cruz Torres believes that the request will be accepted by the military junta based on the argument that the month of April usually presents adverse weather conditions which would interfere with the elections. He said that in that month it would be physically impossible to provide transportation to the voters, which would not guarantee full participation in the country's democratization process. [Excerpt] [Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1537 GMT 2 Oct 79 PA]

HUMAN RIGHTS COMMITTEES ESTABLISHED--Tegucigalpa, 1 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--During a general assembly last night, 50 Honduran popular organizations established a human rights defense committee. According to the organizers, their decision is based on the UN's universal declaration of human rights. As an immediate task, they are preparing to denounce the arrest of student, professional and labor leaders in the northern city of San Pedro Sula, which they consider to be a violation of human rights. The organizers also said that they were motivated by the failure of the Christian Democratic Party to obtain registration as a legal party and the serious reports of electoral fraud. The officers of the committee are the following: President, Cesar Murillo Selva, who is also a representative of the Central American Human Rights Committee; vice president, Ramon Varela, of the Independent Union Front; secretary, Rosario Roise, a member of the Committee for the Release of Political Prisoners, spokesmen for other teacher, student and labor organizations were also installed as officers. [Text] [Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2033 GMT 1 Oct 79 PA]

CSO: 3010

## JAMAICA

### JLP AGAINST 'TIED' BALLOT IN REFERENDUM

Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 19 Sep 79 pp 1, 15 FL

[Excerpt] Opposition leader Edward Seaga said yesterday that the Jamaica Labour Party will "oppose to finality" the government's intention not to allow the people to vote "yes" on one issue and "no" on another, in the referendum expected to be held early next year to decide certain constitutional issues.

Mr Seaga issued the following statement on the matter:

"The Jamaica Labour Party opposition will oppose to finality the government's position stated by the prime minister at his constituency conference on September 9 that voters in the referendum, expected to be held next year to decide certain constitutional issues, would not be allowed to vote 'yes' on one issue and 'no' on another. Where more than one issue is on the ballot the voter would have to vote 'yes' on all issues or 'no' to all without splitting the vote.

"The opposition has a constitutional responsibility to defend the democratic principles of the constitution.

#### A Denial of Right

"The 'tied' ballot arrangement is a denial of the right of the citizen to vote according to his belief and conscience. It is a denial of the very power of the people which the present government promised in 1972 and now seeks to deny the electorate.

"The opposition wants a 'free' ballot by which the electorate can make its decision on each issue independently and will totally oppose any dictatorial government decision to prevent the voters from exercising their conscience and their right.

"The main issue of the constitutional reforms must now be the question of whether the ballot will be 'tied' as the government states or 'free' as the opposition requires."

CSO: 3020

GOVERNMENT PREPARED FOR SEPARATE REFERENDA

Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 21 Sep 79 pp 1, 19 FL

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Manley said yesterday that the government was "quite prepared to hold separate referenda on all the issues which become the subject of agreement with the opposition, and which, having been duly passed in parliament need to be put to a referendum."

Mr. Manley was responding to a statement made on Tuesday by opposition leader Edward Seaga that the J.L.P. would "oppose to finality" the government's intention not to allow the people to vote "yes" on one issue and "no" on another, in the referendum expected to be held early next year to decide certain constitutional issues.

Following is the text of Prime Minister Manley's statement:

Growing Concern

"I have noticed that there are growing expressions of concern about the proposal to have a single referendum ballot in the matter of constitutional reform next year. The Honourable P. J. Patterson made a statement on behalf of the government about this matter yesterday. I wish to make the following points clear:

"The request to treat all proposals on the basis of a single referendum ballot was made by the opposition at Jamaica House on November 12, 1978. In fact, I am advised it was first raised by the leader of the opposition. We understood the proposal to be on the basis that we would only be putting forward matters that were agreed between the parties after exhaustive discussion and after the fullest opportunity being provided for public comment and expression. We, after due consideration, accepted this proposal.

A Change of Mind

"Taking note of the fact that the opposition has now changed its mind, I wish to make it clear that the government is quite prepared to hold separate



referenda on all the issues which become the subject of agreement with the opposition and which having been duly passed in parliament need to be put to a referendum under the constitution.

"I should point out that the process of a referendum is only necessary for those matters that are deeply entrenched, for example, the change to a republican form of government and the new provisions to deeply entrench electoral reform. Section 18 which deals with property rights, if passed by two-thirds in the House and the Seante, would not be the subject of a referendum.

"The government will, of course, have to decide the order in which the different referenda are taken."

CSO: 3020



# THOMPSON SAYS TOO MANY DESTRUCTIVE CRITICS

Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 25 Sep 79 p 2 FL

[Text] National Security Minister Dudley Thompson, charged on Saturday night that there were people within the country who seemed to enjoy "spitting out venom, day after day, against Jamaica."

One of the most effective elements of the divisiveness within the society he said, were "certain columnists," writing for the leading newspaper, who saw nothing good in the country. These columnists, he said, only offered destructive criticisms in an effort to destroy reputable institutions. They never highlighted anything good taking place in the country.

The minister was delivering the keynote address at the launching of the St. James police civic committee at a cocktail party held at the Miranda Hill Beach Hotel in Montego Bay.

According to him, there were too many destructive critics who forgot the good things that were happening in the country. He warned that if this continued the country would be faced with a youthful generation devoid of any faith or respect for themselves and the society as a whole.

People, he said, were losing faith in the country because of bad publicity.

"We are creating an appetite so morbid that before long we won't be able to enjoy the beautiful things. Let us not sweep under the carpet the good things," he said.

Division within the society was bad, especially when it affected the security of the people, he said. The effectiveness of a country's security was determined by the climate of confidence within it; but if security was poor the chances of economic recovery were nil.

Mr. Thompson said that the price of proper security was national co-operation. Many were crying out against police brutality, but he condemned as "citizens brutality" occasions when citizens withheld information which led to an unsuspecting police officer being killed by criminals.

There was need for highly-intelligent and skilled police officers to deal with the sophisticated criminal elements existing within the country, he said. As he commended the Jamaica constabulary force and the St. James police civic committee for the work they were doing.

"If we do not pull together, it will take a long time to bring back the country to its former glory," the minister said.

CSO: 3020

**THOMPSON SAYS NOTHING SINISTER ABOUT CUBAN PLANE**

Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 28 Sep 79 pp 1, 25 FL

[Excerpts] There was "nothing sinister, illegal or unusual" the Minister of National Security Dudley Thompson said yesterday, about the passage of the Cuban aircraft which THE GLEANER reported on Wednesday left the Norman Manley international airport without making a general declaration of the passengers aboard.

THE GLEANER was reliably informed that immigration officials at the airport were presented with a passenger manifest with only one name, and when efforts were made to get the other names, they were not able to do so.

Aboard the plane were Dr. D. K. Duncan, MP and general secretary-designate of the PNP, parliamentary secretary of foreign affairs, Mr. Derrick Heaven, Cuban Charge d'Affaires Carlos Dias and Miss Maxine Henry who in 1976 was Dr. Duncan's personal assistant in the ministry of mobilisation.

Mr. Thompson's statement yesterday said that before the flight took off, the manifest had all four names written on it.

**The Brigadistas**

A news release from Jamaica House last night said that Dr. Duncan and Mr. Heaven had gone to Cuba in connection with "certain problems involving Brigadista training programmes" there. The statement said:

"Mr. Derrick Heave, parliamentary secretary in the ministry of foreign affairs and chairman, Jamaica/Cuba Joint Commission, and Dr. D. K. Duncan, MP, today reported to Prime Minister Manley on the results of their brief mission to Cuba earlier this week.

"Certain problems involving Brigadista training programmes in Cuba have been under review for some time. During the recent non-aligned summit in Havana, it was arranged that Mr. Derrick Heaven and the general secretary of the PNP would visit Cuba on a short trip for on-the-spot discussion with Cuban officials of the areas that are giving concern.

"The results of these talks were reported to the prime minister today and will form the basis for consideration of whether aspects of the programme need to be modified in any respect.

"Dr. Duncan accompanied Mr. Heaven in his capacity as general-secretary designate."

CSO: 3020

CARIBBEAN FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT DISCUSSED BY CPA

Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 26 Sep 79 p 1 FL

[Text] Nassau, Bahamas, 25 Sep (CANA)--A strong case for freedom of movement of Caribbean peoples within the region has been presented at the 15th Caribbean regional conference here of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA) by Montserrat and Jamaica.

Montserrat revealed that towards the end of yesterday's opening day its government was giving serious consideration towards approaching the government of St. Kitts-Nevis with the suggestion that free movement be allowed nationals of both countries within their respective islands.

Jamaican member of parliament, Melford Brown, noted that Trinidad and Tobago in particular and Barbados have been the objects of illegal immigration from the Eastern Caribbean, particularly Grenada and the Grenadines.

He said recent reports showed that the problem had worsened due to Trinidad's high wages, shortages of skilled labor and general economic boom.

He referred, too, to the problem the Bahamas was experiencing with illegal immigration of Haitians and to a lesser extent Jamaicans.

Brown pointed out that the more developed Caribbean countries of Barbados, the Bahamas and Jamaica were creating "a double standard" by allowing North American and United Kingdom citizens to visit without passports while requiring passport from citizens of its Caribbean neighbour countries.

While that might be aimed at encouraging tourism, Brown said, it might have caused resentment among those who see the Caribbean as a single territory.

The Jamaican MP said that if the question of freedom of movement of peoples within the region was considered vital, a regional solution would have to be found.

He argued that in contrast with official thinking, Caribbean peoples "have never really felt any barriers exist between the various territories and particularly where these territories are in close proximity."

Brown said that Caribbean governments needed to be better informed of each others' immigration laws and practices.

CSO: 3020

**SANDINIST TEACHERS CLAIM HARASSMENT**

Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 3 Oct 79 PA

[Text] The Sandinist National Association of Nicaraguan Teachers [ANDEN], Managua Department, has issued the following communique:

Considering that the ANDEN has been constantly harassed by the false Copen [not further identified] organization, we want to make clear that:

1. ANDEN is a political-labor union teachers organization identified with the revolutionary process from its birth, and its goals have been defense of the teachers' interests and its direct participation in the uprising which led to the victory of our Sandinist people.
2. In order to achieve this goal it held public meetings and visited educational centers for the purpose of enrolling teachers to participate in an orderly manner in the Sandinist struggle, but this task has been hampered because: a) most of the school directors closed the doors of their schools, claiming to have orders from the Somozist Public Education Ministry; b) most of the teachers wanted to support the revolutionary struggle.

We therefore charge that:

1. That the false Copen organization is against the revolution because it preaches Somozist concepts and says a teachers union must not be political, thereby depriving teachers of one of humanity's unalienable rights.
2. In reorganizing within Copen, they claim to be against the revolution because of their sectarian nature; a high school teachers association, thereby breaking the teachers labor unity and placing themselves outside the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] political outlines.
3. All those belonging to this false organization have been identified with Somozism and therefore with imperialist intervention.



4. Most of them participated in the administrative corruption of the genocidal dictatorship and benefited from the privileges of the regime. As Somozists they do not have the right to organize.

5. This false organization never protested the hundreds of teachers dismissed in 1970, the thousands of youths massacred by the genocidal Somozist guard, the military occupation of educational centers, the massive disappearance of peasants, the ruthless dismissals of honest workers, the killing of teachers identified with the revolutionary process such as Asuncion Armengol Ortiz, Eleazar Gamez and Ricardo Morales Aviles.

In view of the above-mentioned facts, Sandinist organizations such as the Sandinist Defense Committees [CDS], DSP [not further identified], 19 July Sandinist Youth, ANDEN, Sandinist People's Army, the FES [not further identified], the Organization of Sandinist Women, the Rural Workers Association [ATC], the National Confederation of Parents Organizations and the people in general have the duty of knowing the members of this false organization and denouncing their counterrevolutionary activities.

Free fatherland or death. Fatherland or death, we shall prevail. The slogan is "death to Somozism." Only our union will make us strong and respected. The fatherland--the revolution. Every ANDEN member an honest Sandinist.

CSO: 3010

## NICARAGUA

### FRENCH LABOR LEADER MEETS SANDINISTS

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 22 Sep 79 p-3 PA

[Text] Gilbert Julius, representative of the French General Confederation of Labor [CGT] has been visiting our country since last Monday [17 September].

Julius said that the CGT supported the revolution from the beginning and organized its solidarity with the heroic Nicaraguan people.

He also said that the CGT received several Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] members at its headquarters in Paris. He said that, during a recent meeting, the CGT agreed to send one of its representatives to Nicaragua to learn, first hand, about the Nicaraguan labor situation and the development of the Sandinist revolution.

Julius emphasized that the CGT is an important organization in spite of existing divisions in the labor movement because of the direct interference of Social Democrats and reactionary sectors.

The CGT had 2.3 million members and its voting turnout in the elections was 55 percent.

Speaking of the reason for his visit, Julius said that it is for the purpose of making contacts and finding the best way possible to learn of working class participation in the Sandinist revolution.

Julius has held meetings in Managua with leaders of the San Cristobal General Workers Central and with the coordinating sector of the Sandinist Workers Central. He participated in the inauguration of the CST's central offices at the Jose Benito Escobar House.

Julius has also met with the Labor Minister Virgilio Goddy, Deputy Foreign Minister Alvaro Ramirez and Companera Doris Tijerino Haslam of the FSLN Foreign Secretariat.

Julius said that he had been most impressed during his visit by the destruction caused by the Somozist guard, especially in Managua. The destruction was greater than that caused by the earthquake.

He also visited Masaya where the destruction caused by the Somozist air force is impressive.

This gives us an idea of the immensity of the task awaiting the revolution, he said.

He added that one of the main subjects brought up during his talks with Nicaraguan labor leaders was related to the country's reconstruction process.

He emphasized that Nicaraguan leaders have shown great interest in organizing all the workers into a single central and this is one of their great aspirations.

Finally the French labor leader said that on his return he will analyze, with his fellow leaders, the solidarity efforts to be implemented in order to help the Nicaraguan labor movement and that the French CGT will not be the only organization to express support and try to supply the needs of the Nicaraguan workers.

CSO: 3010

## NICARAGUA

### PSN LEADER URGES PEOPLE TO BE PATIENT

Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2324 GMT 30 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 30 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--Patience, patience and more patience, the Nicaraguan Social Christian Party [PSN] urged the country today in view of the problems being experienced by that Central American nation.

The exhortation was made by PSN President Adan Fletes at a political rally commemorating the 22d anniversary of the PSN.

The PSN leader said that Nicaragua is currently experiencing problems such as unemployment and lack of money and Nicaraguans should be understanding about this.

"We must be patient," Fletes added, "because the problems being experienced by the country have not been easy to solve in the 2 months that revolution has been in power."

However, he said there were other problems such as the right to freedom and the struggle for democracy, which could not be looked upon as long-term goals but as needing immediate solution.

Fletes said the PSN supports the program of the National Government Junta, which it considers "transitory."

He said the government program should lead Nicaraguans to a new "socialist and community-oriented" society.

Fletes said his party supports the Nicaraguan revolution and the measures taken, which are within the framework of democracy and social progress.

Fletes praised the government measure to intervene the illegal neighborhoods as a way to solve the housing problems.

The PSN leader said many confuse Sandinism with communism and it is necessary to clarify this point.

He said the movement of that general of free men, Augusto Cesar Sandino, is of a nationalist and anti-imperialist nature within its political context. Regarding its social aspect, he added, it is a popular movement. "There is no reason to believe Sandinism will lead us to communism," he maintained.

He also said the concept about who are counterrevolutionaries should be clarified.

"Counterrevolutionaries are those who prevent justice being exercised against the criminals of Somozism, who promote sectarianism, hide problems and want a totalitarian regime," Fletes said.

During the PSN meeting, the speakers were interrupted by a group shouting the slogan, "The march toward democracy will not stop."

Fletes later expressed support for the Salvadoran people and especially for the leaders of the Social Christian Party in that country who, he said, are persecuted by the government of Carlos Humberto Romero.

He noted that Napoleon Duarte, leader of the Salvadoran Social Christian Party, is still in exile because of the absence of political freedom in El Salvador.

He also had words of support for the Social Christian Parties in Guatemala, Honduras, Costa Rica and Panama.

He said the PSN supports the "complete recovery" of the Panama Canal, which is the stand defended by the Panamanian Social Christian Party.

CSO: 3010

MAOISTS, ANARCHISTS BLAMED FOR SABOTAGE ACTIVITIES

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 22 Sep 79 p 1 PA

[Text] Companera Dora Maria Tellez, commander of Leon, has told BARRICADA that "the bourgeoisie is trying to take advantage of the disorientation of some youths in Leon to use them in its counterrevolutionary plans." Tellez referred to the attempts by some elements, who have been fully identified, to sabotage the demonstration held yesterday to commemorate the 23d anniversary of Rigoberto Lopez Perez' heroic deed.

These groups--which include opportunists, misguided elements, ultraleftists and anarchists with financing from the local bourgeoisie--set off a bomb while a member of the Sandinist Workers Central (CST) was speaking at the mass event at the Gonzalez Theatre. They later fired some shots in an unsuccessful attempt to alarm the people who had gathered at the Juan Jose Quezada Liberation Square.

Tellez said that the "Charrasca" case, which has been widely covered in reports, is being used by these provateurs in their maneuvers. In this regard, Leon has been receiving false propaganda from lawbreakers who have been dropped from the Sandinist People's Army as a result of its being purged.

"However, some of those youths who are now engaged in the sabotage and harassment activities against our people can be won back," she said.

She noted that there are Maoists and misfits working on a counterrevolutionary plan in connivance with the local bourgeoisie, which is feeling the effects of the revolution our people are carrying out.

Tellez said that the youth who threw the bomb at the Gonzalez Theatre and four other persons who took part in the act of sabotage were arrested yesterday while the demonstration was underway. They are definitely counterrevolutionaries, she said.

They are using the same slogans used by the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) and even some of the methods that were successfully used by the FSLN during the guerrilla war. They have established mail boxes (buzones) and are using safe houses for their activities.

"However, our people have realized who the provocateurs and their vanguard are. My office is visited daily by many persons and messengers of the Sandinist Defense Committees who report on their activities. Thanks to them we know where they live, how they move about and the arms they have.

"That is how our people are. Yesterday they supported the FSLN and today they are denouncing the counterrevolutionaries," Tellez added.

"We are now isolating, capturing and trying them. We are going to fight them very hard," she said.

Tellez added that these individuals have links with anarchist and bourgeois groups, and even with imperialism. She stressed that these events are not isolated or accidental but that they are part of a scheme being mounted in our country by the local and foreign reactionaries.

She said to conclude: "We are going to fight them without respite. The people do not support them."

CSO: 3010



**BORGE MEETS WITH LOCAL HUMAN RIGHTS COMMITTEE**

Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2300 GMT 26 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 26 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--Nicaraguan Interior Minister Cmdr Tomas Borge Martinez said today that in the future "the people will be" the best human rights committee that can exist in the country. The Sandinist commander said this in his office in the "Plaza del Sol" of Managua during a meeting with the national coordinator of the Nicaraguan Permanent Committee for the Defense of Human Rights (CPDH). Borge Martinez asked newsmen to be present at the meeting with CPDH national coordinator Jose Esteban Gonzalez.

The coordinator asked the interior minister for permission to visit the jails in order to investigate the situation of prisoners who, in one way or another, were linked with the Anastasio Somoza regime. Gonzalez said that the mothers and relatives of the prisoners voiced concern after Borge Martinez warned yesterday that no national guardsman will be released. The interior minister issued the warning when he spoke at the funeral of militiaman Oscar Rivas Gallard who died in an ambush by "Somozist counterrevolutionaries" on Monday.

On speaking with newsmen, Borge Martinez explained that the national guardsmen will not be released from prison without first being tried by revolutionary courts.

"The human rights committee should also investigate those Somozists who are killing our brothers and who, disguised as Sandinists, are committing a number of abuses," Borge Martinez said.

Regarding the CPDH request to visit the jails, the interior minister said that there are no objections to the request but added that it must wait until there are administrative facilities to handle the delegates of the human rights committee, the newsmen, the relatives and the public in general.

The CPDH coordinator said that in any power structure problems can arise due to negligence or administrative defects. He added that for this reason the Nicaraguan human rights committee "must be a permanent body to protect prisoners."

Borge Martinez insisted that "the people and the Sandinist National Liberation Front are the ones with the greatest moral authority to be the best human rights committee when the administrative apparatus is duly organized."

The Sandinist commander said that for now, the committee should continue to exist but "as a body outside the revolution."

Coordinator Gonzalez insisted that the CPDH is carrying out a positive task "contributing to solve problems which really exist and we are going to continue carrying out our activity because there is a popular demand for it."

CSO: 3010

# FOREIGN MINISTRY REPORTS REFUGEE'S ESCAPE

Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 3 Oct 79 PA

[Text] It was officially learned today that several days ago Chester Escobar, a dangerous criminal and chief of Somoza's white hand [mano blanca], escaped from the Guatemalan Embassy in Nicaragua. The Foreign Ministry obtained this information from an independent source since the Guatemalan Embassy had not reported the escape of the chief of the so-called Somozist youth. Deputy Foreign Minister Alvaro Ramirez protested to Guatemalan Ambassador David Tercero Castro for this negligence. This is what the deputy foreign minister said to La Voz De Nicaragua:

[Begin Ramirez recording] In this case the Foreign Ministry has lodged a severe complaint with the Guatemalan Embassy because it should immediately report such escapes. It is a fact that this embassy houses a large number of refugees and the explanation which the ambassador has given is that it is physically and materially impossible to prevent this type of escape in some cases. He also stressed the difficulty he has in making an immediate notification. Nevertheless, we have insisted that these legal requirements be fulfilled.

Normally the escape of a refugee, and of a prisoner if he had been in jail, is not only a problem for the embassy but also for our authorities. The latter should maintain the proper vigilance to prevent this.

[Question] Are any security measures being adopted to prevent these refugees in the different embassies from escaping, as in the case of Chester Escobar from the Guatemalan Embassy? Are any measures being adopted for the peace of the Nicaraguan people?

[Ramirez] Yes, the Popular Sandinist Army is doing the best it can. The problem is that it has been only 2 months since 19 July and 2 months is not long enough to make everything perfect. However, all the armed forces of the country are fulfilling their mission in the area of dismantling Somoza's repressive machinery. War was not enough to smash and disband Somoza's genocidal national guard. Now we must dismantle and completely liquidate Somoza's [word indistinct], his security machinery and his national guard. We all know that there are approximately 7,000 prisoners in Nicaraguan jails and that approximately half of them are known torturers.

Others are persons involved with genocide, torture and embezzlement and are being properly investigated, charged, and having their cases brought to criminal court, which will determine their punishment. This is a serious job for which we are short of personnel but the competent authorities are doing the possible and even the impossible to put an end to these remnants of Somoziism. [end recording]

CSO: 3010

## SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OFFICIALLY ESTABLISHED

Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 25 Sep 79 pp 1, 9 PA

[Excerpts] The Social Democratic Party [Partido Social Democrata] was officially established on Sunday [23 September]. The founding ceremony was attended by delegations of the parties which were in the opposition during the Somozist regime, workers delegations and the general public.

The following speakers spoke during the political event: Gladis Miranda, secretary of communication; Fernando Chamorro Rappaccioli, secretary for foreign affairs; Luis Rivas Leiva, political secretary; Wilfredo Montalvan, secretary general and Julio Zelaya in the name of workers.

In her speech, Gladis Miranda compared the current situation with that of the 1930's.

She was followed by Combatant Fernando Chamorro Rappaccioli, the man who from the Intercontinental Hotel launched the rockets against the military installations of the basic infantry training school. Among other things, he said:

"Many persons have wondered why I have remained silent in face of the attacks against the founders of the PSD. We feel as much Nicaraguan and as much revolutionary as any other person in this country and because of revolutionary discipline we have not wanted to get into a debate with BARRICADA since our struggle is a dignified one which does not disrespect or insult anyone..."

"And although we were forced to withdraw the name 'Sandinist,' no one is going to prevent us from projecting Sandino's thought in a democratic manner..." Chamorro Rappaccioli said.

He said that they are ready to always march forward in defense of their democratic ideas put forth before the people.

In his speech, PSD Political Secretary Dr Luis Rivas Leiva stressed the need to maintain political pluralism guaranteed by the fundamental statute of the republic. He said: "It is important to note that our party, like

its brother parties in the world concert of nations, tries to maintain the right to political pluralism and as a logical offshot it promotes harmony, understanding and healthy development."

In concluding his speech, he called for prudence in social plans and for equanimity and respect in the political sphere.

The last speaker in the political event was PSD Secretary General Wilfredo Montalvan who recalled the words of former Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez who said that the revolutionary victory which ousted the Somozist tyranny was not the patrimony of any particular group but of an entire people who joined together as one to overthrow it.

Montalvan said that the fatherland did not ask if those who participated in the liberation struggle were bourgeois, politicians, social democrats, or Sandinists. He said that all the people participated in one way or another to the extent of their abilities.

"This is the victory of all Nicaraguans and of those who participated in the great international solidarity we received. This is the victory of the workers, peasants, labor unions, and the industrialists and merchants who preferred an honest bankruptcy of their businesses than to continue in the system of the traitors to the fatherland. It is the victory of the Catholic Church, which with its splendid pastoral letters and under the leadership of Msgr Miguel Obando Y Bravo was able to interpret the deepest feelings of the national parishioners," Montalvan said.

He also said that the victory was of the Sandinist National Liberation Front which served as a vanguard of the people in their liberation struggle.

Montalvan said that because freedom had been achieved one should not be afraid to express ideas. He said that they had received a legacy from the martyr of public freedoms, Dr Pedro Joaquin Chamorro who said: "Each person is in control of his own fear."

In concluding his speech, Montalvan spoke of the need for organization and the need for the democratic parties to unify their struggle for the reign of democracy and public freedoms in the country.

CSO: 3010

RURAL WORKERS CALL FOR ALERTNESS AGAINST SOMOZISM

Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 1 Oct 79 PA

[Statement by Association of Rural Workers Secretary General Edgardo Garcia; no date or place given--recorded]

[Text] Of course opportunists of the right as well as the left, those who wanted to call themselves Sandinists, as well as those who now day that Sandinism is not [words indistinct] but is allied against the workers, when in fact it has been the workers who carry the Sandinist banner--those elements are distorting the facts. For this reason our organization--the Rural Workers--is now directing our steps to destroy, denounce and smash the counterrevolution that is being manifested by various means.

On one hand there is already armed harassment. Many militiamen who were our companeros have been assassinated. The assassin troops have killed them. They are trying to destroy our military apparatus. They are also destroying, making efforts to destroy, our labor organizations. We know we cannot tolerate that, because that would mean the continuation of a sterile war, a war that will leave nothing but hunger and destruction.

We fought the dictatorship because we had to fight it; we had to destroy it. What we have to do now is use this freedom we have won to organize ourselves, to organize for reconstruction, and not to continue a sterile war among ourselves. We workers cannot fall into that trap. For this reason we have started a campaign to denounce and to apply a heavy hand to Somozism and against ultraleftist elements in the labor front and in [word indistinct] and against all opportunist elements such as the confederation for trade union unity, which has an imperialist origin, which has its origin in the Gringos and which at this moment is also interested in distorting our real situation and in pushing us to grab land in a disorderly fashion.

What is the use of grabbing land if the state, our government and the National Agrarian Reform Institute still do not have adequate means to give us production facilities? We must take over management of all those



state enterprises, of all those lands, of all those assets; but this has to be done, of course, in an organized manner. We already have the freedom to do things in an organized manner through the association.

However, we must block all opportunist elements. At this moment we are taking steps to initiate a campaign to denounce and to point out counter-revolutionary elements.

CSO: 3010

CONFISCATION OF SOMOZISTS' PROPERTIES PROCEEDS

Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 27 Sep 79 p 5 PA

[Text] Rivas, Nicaragua--An unexpected operation by 10 or 12 companeros took place this afternoon between 1500 and 1600. Acting on orders from the local junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, they proceeded to occupy several houses owned by the Selva Cordero family and former Capt Alejandro Espinosa and family, and seized a fleet of 12 buses, trucks and automobiles which were lined up on the street running from the park corner to the mother's monument, in the direction of the lake.

Why the junta?

It was noted in certain circles that it was unusual for the confiscation order to have been issued by the local government junta signed by Maria Eugenia Gallegos, with the execution order signed by Commander Ezequiel rather than the departmental attorney general, who has the authority assigned by law to carry out interventions of Somozist properties.

The persons affected by the requisition order (which was implemented immediately) included many families which were ousted from their homes in 2 or 3 hours since the militias themselves carried out the eviction order.

The persons affected are the following: Noel Selva Cordero, who was ousted from his home in Centeno District and was deprived of his share in a fleet of buses on the Managua-Tola-San Jua Del Sure route. Alejandro Espinosa Gutierrez was ousted from his home and deprived of his share in the same bus route. Salomon Selva was deprived of his home, his private automobile and his share in the Selva enterprise founded some 10 or 15 years ago. Carlos Selva, brother of the first and son of the latter was deprived of his house in Centeno District.

It was said that Laureano Farinas' mansion had also been included in the order, but this could not be confirmed. Farinas is Carlos Selva's father-in-law.

## NICARAGUA

### CONTROL COMMISSION CREATED FOR CONFISCATED PROPERTY

Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2316 GMT 2 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 2 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--Nicaragua's Revolutionary Government has created the special commission for the control and allocation of state property (Comision Especial de Control y Adjudicacion de Bienes del Estado), which will be charged with handling properties confiscated from the Somoza family and former civilian and military officials of the Somozist regime.

The three-member commission, headed by Jose Maria Alvarado Martinez, has been given nationwide jurisdiction and is a component of the Sandinist popular army and other government institutions such as the attorney general's office of the republic and the trust office.

Alvarado told a news conference today that in addition to keeping a precise record of the number, kinds and use of properties that have become state property, such as residences, homes, furnishings or vehicles, the government intends to put an end to the abuses and anarchic action of militiamen or infiltrated persons who, dressed in olive drab and carrying guns, take possession of the properties they like best.

The new organization will have a police and security force, properly uniformed and identified, which will respond to orders from the attorney general, the trust office, or preventively, in response to a proven denunciation of sacking or illegal seizure of state property.

According to its leader, the special commission for the control and allocation of state property, will make an inventory of all properties confiscated and will proceed with their distribution according to the order and priorities that begin with the Nicaraguan Agrarian Reform Institute and the ministries of health, social welfare and education.

Alvarado said that all residences set aside for offices or public service institutions will be modernized. As far as housing is concerned, rent will be set on the basis of structure, dimensions and location.

The new office of the revolutionary government will also deal with the use of houses and state vehicles by officials, who meanwhile rent out or save their own.

MILITIA TO BE GIVEN UNIFORMS, IDENTIFICATION CARDS

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 26 Sep 79 p 5 PA

[Text] The opportunistic elements and the reactionary groups which, taking advantage of our people's generosity, think they can deceive the masses, will not be able to continue to create problems for the revolution because next week all militia members will be given uniforms and an identification card issued by the militia leadership.

The enemies of the revolution will soon be unmasked and will have to confront Sandinist justice, because after implementation of the above-mentioned measure, they will not be able to pose as militia members in order to carry out counterrevolutionary activities.

Companero Marcos Somarriba, who is in charge of the Sandinist people's militia, made this announcement yesterday at a press conference.

The guerrilla commander discussed the creation of the militia, the important role they played in the antidictatorial process, the developments that followed the revolutionary victory and the possibilities that the Sandinist People's Army sees for this auxiliary force.

According to Marcos Somarriba, only 15 days after the revolutionary victory, Managua had more than 170 military posts with 7,000 units attached. He added that with the disbanding of the Somozist guard, the military installations were abandoned and thousands of persons raided them in search of weapons.

When the regular forces entered Managua, he went on, they found hundreds of headquarters and hundreds of armed persons moving about the entire city integrated into military patrols.

This situation, he affirmed, permitted the Somozists, the drug addicts, and the socially backward elements in our country to obtain weapons. A campaign to disarm people was then launched, but it was not sufficient. Many people hid these weapons and uniforms and later used them to commit atrocities in the name of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN).

In view of this situation, Companero Somarriba continued, the FSLN gathered the militia inside headquarters and began a purge and reorganization in order to gradually bring about the disarming of the people.

At present, he indicated, there are about 1,500 organized militia members in Managua. The rest have either been separated from the institution or are engaged in productive activities. According to him, this has been possible because the police have not taken over a number of activities that the militia members had been carrying out during the former's absence.

According to Marcos Somarriba, the emergence of the militia is due to the Nicaraguan people's increasing participation in the struggle against the Somozist dictatorship.

The militia has emerged from the Nicaraguan people, from their mass organizations, their unions, their youth organizations and their most politically trustworthy cadres.

As a result of Somozist repression, the masses engaged in various forms of struggle manifested through their armed participation for self-defense purposes, the guerrilla commander indicated.

He stressed that since at that time political mobilization was repressed, the masses became organized and from acts of self-defense went on to active resistance, thus becoming the important element that determined the intensification of the struggle against the dictatorship.

Somarriba then explained that, by themselves, the 200 regular combatants stationed in Managua with their 170 rifles would not have been able to resist the Somozist guard for 18 heroic days.

In creating and organizing the militia, the FSLN understood (after September) that victory would not have been possible had the militia members' participation in the various neighborhoods not been duly channeled in order to turn them into the regular forces' auxiliary force.

Marcos Somarriba then said that the militia members' high level of sacrifice must be justly valued, because aside from the fact that they receive no wages, they have serious problems in feeding and clothing themselves.

One must understand that as part of the people they share in our people's difficulties. He indicated, nonetheless, that specific steps are already being taken in order to partially resolve these needs.

In conclusion, the guerrilla commander announced that a school named after Jose Roman Gonzalez will be inaugurated shortly for the purpose of training this force--which was so decisive in the past in obtaining the victory against the dictatorship and now in defending the Sandinist people's revolution--both technically and politically.

NICARAGUA

UNESCO TO SUPPORT LITERACY CAMPAIGN

Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0136 GMT 28 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 28 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--UNESCO will give technical assistance to the Sandinist government's "national literacy crusade" which will begin in mid-March 1980.

During a meeting with Education Minister Carlos Tunnermann, a mission from UNESCO agreed to give assistance to this campaign to help 700,000 illiterates in this Central American country.

The members of UNESCO mission were Francois Burnede, director of the education network system for the development of Central America and Panama; Rafael Rivas Posada, UNESCO director for Latin America and Ricardo Nassif, a UNESCO consultant.

A spokesman for the Nicaraguan Education Ministry today told ACAN-EFE that for a month Nicaragua will be receiving assistance in organization, methodology and for a census of illiterates in the country, as part of the crusade.

UNESCO will also provide training for those in charge of evaluating and promoting the campaign and technical advice in other areas such as general educational planning, administrative decentralization, training of regional directors and planning state policy in agreement with the situation and the outlook for socioeconomic and cultural development to be determined by the Sandinist revolution.

The literacy campaign will be carried out through "fronts and brigades" in different zones of the country, like those which led to the guerrilla victory of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) over the dictatorship of Anastasio Somoza a little over 2 months ago.

CSO: 3010

## NICARAGUA

### VENEZUELAN ENVOY DETAILS FINANCIAL, TECHNICAL AID

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 22 Sep 79 p-4 PA

[Passages in slantlines published in boldface type]

[Text] A \$20 million loan, technical assistance in fuels, mines and hydrocarbons and health and educational aid will be part of the aid granted by the Venezuelan Government to help in the reconstruction of our country ravaged by the genocidal Somozist system.

This important announcement was made by Guillermo Yepes Boscan, new Venezuelan Ambassador to the National Reconstruction Government at a news conference held yesterday at 1100 at the Ruben Dario Room of the Managua Intercontinental Hotel.

The Venezuelan former culture minister told newsmen that the financial aid includes a \$20 million loan from the Venezuelan Trust Fund at the Inter-American Development Bank. This will be deposited at the Nicaraguan Central Bank.

He said that the aid will be turned into a long-term 25-year loan, to finance development projects.

The new ambassador, who presented his credentials to the junta on Tuesday [18 September], announced the renewal of a foreign currency transfer of up to \$8 million to our nation.

He also said that his government will ask OPEC to invest special fund resources in the reconstruction process.

Also included in these Venezuelan acts of solidarity is the opening of a line of credit in favor of Nicaragua by means of the Exports Financing Fund.

Dr Yepes Boscan explained to local and foreign newsmen that the Venezuelan Government's aid is "unconditional without any type of interference." The ambassador added this comment in reply to a newsman who had asked if the aid "was going to be conditional."



**/Preferential Treatment in the Petroleum Sector/**

In regards to assistance in hydrocarbons, the ambassador said that Nicaragua will receive "preferential treatment."

He said that his government, through the Venezuelan Technical Petroleum Institute, will give technical assistance in evaluating the petroleum exploration studies carried out in our country.

He also said that our government will receive help in the creation of a Nicaraguan purchasing enterprise to directly buy petroleum products.

**/Venezuela Will Send Medical Attention/**

The Venezuelan Government's solidarity, Ambassador Yepes said, will also be expressed in the field of health, medicines, medical equipment and specialists in pediatrics, traumatology, orthopedics, general medicine, nursing and other areas will be sent.

Yepes Boscan also said that there will also be cooperation in the educational field. He said that this includes a shipment of 100,000 pencils, 10,000 primary school texts, 10,000 school desks for primary schools, two prefabricated schools and paying the expenses of scholarship students studying abroad under the National Autonomous University of Nicaragua.

Technical assistance in literacy projects, preschool education courses, seminar planning using Venezuelan equipment in relation to the design and planning of cultural policies and technical assistance in the organization of the Nicaraguan Culture Ministry, were also included in the aid.

Under the cultural plan the Venezuelan Government will send theatrical groups and artists and will purchase works by Nicaraguan painters to be donated to a museum of Latin American painting to be created.

The multiple Venezuelan acts of solidarity will also include the donation of 1,000 cots for the Sandinist People's Army, food, sewing machines, clothes, combs and other articles.

In the cooperation agreement the Venezuelan offer to give preferential treatment for agricultural and industrial goods produced in Nicaragua stands out.

In the transportation and communications area, the Venezuelan Government has offered to help with technical assistance.

Your government, the ambassador said, will receive bids for the supplying of beef, sugar and other products for the Venezuelan market.

He added that the Venezuelan Government will donate 50 tons of sesame seed for planting and technical assistance in the agricultural and agro-industrial sector. It will also ask the coffee stabilization fund to purchase Nicaragua's coming harvest.

## FSLN LEADERS VISIT FACTORIES, MEET WORKERS

Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 29 Sep 79 PA

[Excerpt] Several Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) leaders have been making surprise visits to the companies managed by the revolution. These companies were recovered for the Nicaraguan people. Here is a phone report by fellow newsman Abel Calero: [begin Calero recording]

We are reporting for Atabal Sandinista from the Policasa plant and the (Masen) sacks installations. Today at 1000 several representatives of the FSLN National Directorate, among them, Companeros Victor Tirado Lopez, Henry Ruiz, [also known as] Modesto, and Humberto Ortega Saavedra, showed up at these factories to mingle with the workers. The latter are presently discussing their situation with the companeros of the National Directorate.

According to the workers, they have been able to organize without the repression of old. This was later verified through a brief meeting with the management representatives. Following this, the plants were visited to check on labor conditions.

The Policasa plant was visited afterward. Meetings were also held there with the labor union representatives. A future visit by the companeros of the FSLN National Directorate was [word indistinct].

Why are these visits taking place? Because the FSLN wants to become familiar with the workers' labor conditions in factories, be they privately owned, or run by the state. Several of the country's companies and industries are currently being managed (?jointly).

It has been verified that as a result of the Labor Ministry's policy and the current freedom to organize unions and associate, a harmonious relation exists between the working and management classes. Workers have already begun affiliating with the Sandinist workers central which currently operates in the workers house's former locale.

As he was about to leave, Companero Modesto, Henry Ruiz, addressed workers in the following manner: [begin Ruiz recording]

We want to talk to you, discuss existing problems with you, study them and find the point where our revolution's political and economic needs meet.

We have been asked here whom does this revolution defend. This revolution defends those who made it possible--our people. So do not be confused. All of us here will have to tighten our belts each time our economic needs advise us to do so. But we must be sure that we are able to seize rifles anytime it might become necessary to defend this revolution. [end recording]

CSO: 3010

## BRIEFS

**PRESS OFFICIAL DEPARTS**--This morning, (Carlos Guadamuz), director of the radio station "La Voz de Nicaragua," left en route to his country. A few hours before his departure (Guadamuz) spoke to us about what the new radio broadcasting will be which the state radio system will provide the people of Sandino. [Begin Guadamuz recording] Well in the first place we have a great task in Nicaragua because as you should know that Nicaragua, due to the Somoza dictatorship, had become one of the poorest and most backward countries of Latin America, and within this, of course, is the cultural context which gives us one of the highest illiteracy rates in Latin America. This tells us that radio broadcasting has to play an important role for our people because it will have, or rather, it will perhaps be the main instrument of communication between our Revolutionary Government and our Sandinista Front National Directorate, and our people. [End recording] [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 1 Oct 79 FL]

**SANDINIST ARMY GRADUATES TROOPS**--Managua, 3 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--The Sandinist People's Army (EPS) today graduated 150 sappers in a ceremony at the engineer corps in Managua's east side. Humberto Ortega Saavedra, EPS commander in chief; Gen Joaquín Cuadra, EPS chief of staff; Roberto Calderon, EPS communications chief, and Marcos Valle, EPS political secretary, attended the ceremony. Commander Ortega Saavedra swore in the new graduates who, on their knees and with clenched fists raised, swore to defend the Nicaraguan revolution, the principles of revolutionary internationalism and to be in solidarity with (ser consecuentes con) the struggle of other nations against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and all types of oppression and exploitation of mankind. Valle reiterated the Sandinist slogan of "Let us increase production and smash the counterrevolution," and accused the extreme left, the country-selling bourgeoisie and U.S. imperialism of being enemies. The guerrilla commander called the Nicaraguan Trotskyites, who have been criticizing the Sandinist actions in the reconstruction government, "demagogues promoting sectarianism and false revolutionaries who never fired a shot against the Somozist dictatorship." [Text] [Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1950 GMT 3 Oct 79 PA]

**YOUTHS RECEIVE POLICE INSTRUCTION**--A total of 500 youths will receive police training. Due to the wave of enemies in our free country, Nicaraguan youths

are voluntarily joining police training courses at the basic instruction center of the Sandinist police central. A new police training course will begin on Monday, 8 October. The 500 youths will be trained by Panamanian instructors who are now in Nicaragua helping our revolution to organize the Sandinist police. The new Sandinist policemen, including men and women, will receive training for 1 month. [Text] [Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 4 Oct 79 PA]

**NEW STAPLE PRICES**--It will be up to the Sandinist defense committees in each area to see to it that the new list of staple prices that the Industry and Commerce Ministry is drawing up will be enforced starting Monday. According to information from compañero Deputy Minister Arnoldo Montealegre, the policy followed in setting prices is that wholesalers and producers should set reasonable prices which will not cause them losses, but business will not be a source of enrichment or exploitation either. Montealegre added that in order to implement the plan strictly, an administration office set up by the Managua Reconstruction Board will watch over salesmen in the marketplaces. The deputy minister said the system that the ministry will use will include selective [as heard] inspectors who will hear complaints and make visits to see that the law is being enforced. He said all this is intended to keep prices below those that existed before our war of liberation. [Text] [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1900 GMT 4 Oct 79 PA]

**FOREIGN INVESTMENT LAW AMENDMENT**--Alfonso Robelo, member of the Junta of National Reconstruction, has announced that the law on foreign investments in this country which contains great incentives that affect the nation's revenues, will be amended. The Revolutionary Government official said the amendment will bring the law into line with revolutionary principles, which are outlined in very general terms in the platform of the government of the Junta of National Reconstruction. "We expect to be very clear, and the people of Nicaragua can rest assured that in the future we will only accept foreign investment that will not be detrimental to the interests of the Sandinist revolution, which are the true interests of the Nicaraguan people," he stressed. During the Somozist regime, foreign investors sent all of their profits abroad without leaving reserves that would allow the expansion of their businesses in this country. [Luis Hernandez B.] [Excerpts] [Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 28 Sep 79 p 10 PA]

**DEFENSE COMMITTEES ORGANIZED**--The peasants of the Kurinwacito community, compañeros Adrian Blandon Pineda and Julian Espinoza Lopez, told this newscast that the Sandinist defense committees of this area have already been organized. The peasants in charge of the area reported this morning that they took a census of the sector's residents and collected 572 cordobas from them. The funds were temporarily deposited at the Wasayama command. The funds in question collected from the peasants will be used to buy medicine for the residents of the sector who are sick because the Somozists never took care of them. [Text] [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 3 Oct 79 PA]



PASTORA REAFFIRMS SANDINIST POSITION--I am a Sandinist and will die being a Sandinist, said Commander Cero. Commander Cero, Eden Pastora, this morning reaffirmed in an interview with the companeros of the newscast "this is Central America," on Radio Corporacion, his irrevocable and disciplined militancy in the Sandinist National Liberation Front. Eden Pastora said that certain individuals have tried to take advantage of his Sandinist prestige by trying to sway him with political intentions. He said that he has a high level of Sandinist revolutionary conscience and that he is a Sandinist and will die a Sandinist. Commander Cero added that it is not true that he plans to resign from the Interior Ministry. On the contrary, he and Companero Tomas Borge believe that unity is imperative for the process of national reconstruction. [Text] [Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 3 Oct 79 PA]

SOCIALIST PARTY LEADERS MISSING--Managua, 1 Oct (AFP)--Two members of the Nicaraguan Socialist Party [PSN] were reported missing today at a time when the Sandinist government is renewing its efforts to control both Somozist and ultraleftist individuals. Relatives of leader Armando Murinda said that they have not heard from him for several days and unidentified individuals forcibly removed leader Ivan Soza from his home in Granada, 50 km east of Managua. The two men are leaders of the Wh. Dealers' Union [Sindicato de Distribuidores], which is affiliated to the PSN. The PSN follows the communist line, but up to now it has maintained cooperation with the Sandinist government. Meanwhile, the Sandinist government has asked the civilians who fought in the revolution but are not authorized to carry weapons to return them to army headquarters. The report [as received] said that many persons have already complied with this request. [Text] [Paris AFP in Spanish 2327 GMT 1 Oct 79 PA]

EXILED CHILDREN MAY RETURN--All children leaving the country with their parents as exiles will be given a provisional passport so that they may return to the country whenever they wish. This statement was made yesterday by Comdr Eden Pastora to a group of 159 exiles as they prepared to board a plane at the Augusto Cesar Sandino airport on their way to Guatemala. Commander Pastora was compelled to make the statement because among the group leaving the country, 115 were children. Addressing the children, Commander Pastora said they were leaving the country not because they were being persecuted, but because they were victims of a criminal system engendered and maintained by the genocidal Somozist regime and North American imperialism. Shortly before their departure, the children approached Commander Pastora to thank him for his words. [Text] [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 22 Sep 79 PA]

COLLEGE REGISTRATION FIGURES--This year, 20,815 students registered at the national university, an unprecedented figure in the history of the university. [Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 2 Oct 79 PA]

EPISCOPAL CONFERENCE PRESIDENT--Managua, 30 Sep (LATIN)--Managua Archbishop Msgr Miguel Obando y Bravo has been appointed new president of the Nicaraguan Episcopal Conference. He replaces Leon Bishop Msgr Manuel Salazar, whose period in office has concluded. [Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1018 GMT 30 Sep 79 PA]

**ABUSIVE MILITIA MEMBERS SANCTIONED--**Managua, 2 Oct (AFP)--The Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) admitted here today that several of its members have been responsible of criminal opportunism and promised to punish them. Chief of the Sandinist General Staff Cmdr Joaquin Cuadra has referred to those Sandinist militia members who have committed abuses by seizing private vehicles or by settling in properties seized by the state without authorization. Cuadra has issued strict orders that liquor must not be sold to individuals who are either armed or uniformed as Sandinist soldiers. This measure seeks to put an end to a number of incidents denounced by citizens who have complained about the abuses committed by certain militia members. Cuadra then announced that a special commission will be created to exert strict control over the use of all vehicles and houses seized from the Somoza family and the Somozists. In conclusion, Cuadra announced that instructions have been given that all installations occupied by Sandinist government agencies or personnel must pay for public service on time, something which until now was not being done. [Text] [Paris AFP in Spanish 2306 GMT 2 Oct 79 PA]

**WEAPONS RETURN URGED--**In accordance with Decree 53 of the Junta of National Reconstruction, which states that the Sandinist People's Army is the only legitimate armed force, we hereby appeal to all honest and revolutionary citizens of the city of Managua not enlisted as members of the Sandinist People's Army to return all weapons, uniforms and other equipment in their possession. These items must be turned in as of 28 September at 1900 at the main gate of the David and Rene Tejada Military Academy. A receipt will be issued. The times for turn-in are 0800-1200 and 1400-1800 Monday through Saturday. Issued in Managua, D.N., 27 September 1979. [Signed] Cmdr Luis Carrion C., deputy commander, Sandinist People's Army. Free Fatherland or Death; [Text] [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 28 Sep 79 PA]

**CHILDREN PLAN PATRIOTIC TOUR--**Sandinist children have urged all Nicaraguan children to acquire patriotic awareness and organize themselves into what is known as the Sandinist Children's Association [Asociacion de Ninos Sandinistas]. They also announced a tour of the country during which they will spend a day in each department, making sporadic trips to rural districts and communities. The visit begins 26 September with a tour of the Pacific cities and then moves to the northern and middle regions. Children from 6 to 12 can join the association. Here is what little Oneida del Socorro Badilla has to tell Nicaraguan children: [begin recording] Well, I tell Nicaraguan children that we are revolutionary because we study revolutionary theory. Our struggle seeks to smash the exploiters' resistance and break the fetters of imperialist intervention so that we can consolidate our achievements. All together we will march on to reconstruct our country and train our great resource, Nicaraguan youth. [end recording] [Text] [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Sep 79 PA]

**WARNING AGAINST COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES--**Sandinist Workers Central [CST] coordinator Pedro Ortiz, urged all workers and laborers to fully identify their Sandinist leaders in order not to be deceived by organizations calling themselves Sandinists and shouting slogans in our organizations as the only way of making themselves heard by the masses. These organizations have been antagonistic to the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], Ortiz said, and "at this time these opportunistic groups are trying



to pit the workers against the state to oppose the revolutionary process." "It is important to note," the labor leader said, that all our working people have the right and should participate in the development of the Sandinist people's revolution, seeking solutions to the problems confronting the working classes. "We are seeking solutions by meeting, speaking, discussing and studying, but not by following those who call themselves leaders with the sole intention of standing out and making 5-peso collections to take grist to their mills." "Anyone can come to the CST from 0600 in the morning until 2100 at night. For the CST there are no Sundays, for the workers there are no schedules. In order to serve our revolution we must work to our maximum capacity because we have to rebuild a country which was almost completely destroyed by the Somoquist dictatorship," the CST coordinator said. [Text] [Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 25 Sep 79 pp 1, 10 PA]

NEW VATICAN REPRESENTATIVE--Managua, 24 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--Magr Pietro Sambì, the new charge d'affaires of the Vatican before the Nicaraguan Revolutionary Government, today assumed his post. He has served in the Vatican's foreign service in Africa, Algeria, Palestine and Cuba. [Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0107 GMT 25 Sep 79 PA]

MANAGUA POLICE COMMANDER--Companero David Blanco Nunez has been appointed commander of Managua's Sandinist police. The appointment is effective immediately. [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 26 Sep 79 PA]

COMMANDER ON TROOP SIZE--Cmdr Adolfo Chamorro, chief of personnel and cadres of the Sandinist People's Army, said yesterday that due to the large-scale incorporation during the final insurrection, the army has enough armed elements and is not in a position at this time to "give work to everyone who wants to enlist." Chamorro said that there are massive reserves in the militia and other elements organized into cadres by the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN). In the strictly military sector, Adolfo Chamorro said that for the time being the students who joined the Sandinist People's Army will not get leave to continue their studies, "because if they fought patriotically for the overthrow of the dictatorship, they are equally obliged to safeguard the process for which so much blood was shed." Chamorro said that the army consists primarily of workers and peasants. In the area of wages, he said that only a minimal amount has been granted to the members of the army, but that a wage policy is being drafted. Meanwhile, army spokesman Roberto Sanchez said that not all those dressed in olive green are members of the army. He explained that the former regime had released a large number of criminals who later picked up rifles and are now passing themselves off as Sandinists. Sanchez urged the citizenry to turn to the army attorney general to denounce any irregularity. At the same time, he confirmed that many of these abusive opportunists have been arrested. [Excerpts] [Managua LE PRENSA in Spanish 22 Sep 79 p 4 PA]

**NEW LAWYERS ASSOCIATION**--A group of lawyers--aware of the revolutionary process and the progress made in our reconstruction--met recently to form the first Sandinist Lawyers Association. The new association aims to create a political awareness not only among lawyers but also among everyone connected with legal proceedings. Dr Roger Cano, responsible for political cadres of the Labor Ministry, is one of the founders of this association. [Text] [Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 29 Sep 79 PA]

**MEXICO TO INVESTIGATE OILWELLS**--Managua, 29 Sep (AFP)--A Mexican technical mission arrived today in Nicaragua to investigate whether former dictator Anastasio Somoza had concealed the existence of oil deposits in the country. The technicians will remove the cement seals laid on some 15 wells drilled in the Atlantic area during the Somoza family's rule by experts of several U.S. oil companies. Somoza always claimed officially that the oil found as a result of these explorations carried out by U.S. companies in Nicaragua was not enough to justify exploitation. In Nicaraguan political and economic circles, nonetheless, it was insistently rumored that several of these wells had oil in sufficient quantity to justify exploitation, but that Somoza was concealing the truth in order to exploit the existing hydrocarbons for his own benefit. [Text] [Paris AFP in Spanish 2127 GMT 29 Sep 79 PA]

**INFANTRY SCHOOL GRADUATES**--Celebrating the second month of the revolutionary victory on Wednesday 19 September, 200 platoon leaders graduated from the "Carlos Agüero Echeverría" Infantry School located where the EERI (basic infantry training school) used to be. The graduation ceremonies were attended by Cmr Javier Carrion representing general headquarters and the general staff, Companero Freddy Urroz representing the students, and Alvaro Baltodano, who is in charge of the school. At the graduation, speakers discussed the role played by the Sandinist People's Army in the defense of the revolution, and the students' duty to put their learning to good use. It was also stressed that the Sandinist fighter must set an example of discipline, and should always be at the service of the people's cause. Companero Baltodano told BARRICADA that the graduates, in addition to being platoon leaders, are qualified as military instructors. He said that the graduates have been taught aspects of infantry tactics, military engineering, and basic artillery use. They were also taught Nicaraguan history, history of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, history of our heroes and martyrs, Sandino's ideals, the revolutionary government's programs and other subjects. Baltodano said that besides classes, from the beginning the students were taught to have Sandinist fighting spirit. They are ready to go into action in the event of any counterrevolutionary attack. Alvaro Baltodano stressed the sacrifices made by the Sandinist fighters, who besides not receiving any pay, are always on duty training all day. Many of them have families with economic and social problems because of the destruction caused by Somozaism. In conclusion Commander Baltodano said that the knowledge acquired by the Sandinist fighters in the school, plus their experience gained during the war of liberation, has made them better soldiers than the Somozaist guardsmen were. [Text] [Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 22 Sep 79 p 4 PA]

**ABANDONED PLANES RECOVERED**--The Sandinist Air Force (FAS) has recovered a total of 21 airplanes the Somozists took in their flight and abandoned wherever they managed to find refuge after the victory of our Sandinist revolution. The days 25, 26 and 27 September were lucky days for the FAS, since the abandoned planes include the following: 4 Cessna 185's; 2 push-pull's; 2 Hughes; 2 Aerobats; 1 Aviocar; 1 DC-6; 1 C-47; 1 C-46; 2 Seeker-sky helicopters; 2 push-pull's that dropped many pounds of bombs on our people, 1 Sikovsky model 558-D helicopter; 2 Aerobats; 1 Aviocar; 1 Hughes and 1 Cessna model 185 and 1 T-41. For security reasons the airplanes are being inspected. They are in relatively good condition, which is important for our FAS. [Text] [Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 29 Sep 79 PA]

**GOVERNMENT CREDITORS' PAYMENT**--After 15 October, no creditor of the government will be able to file claims for payment. According to the new law issued by the Revolutionary Government yesterday, creditors for supplies and services to the various ministries and other agencies before 19 (?July) will have to file their claims to a special committee before 15 October. The committee will determine the authenticity of debts claimed as well as the exact amounts involved. The committee will also be able to make arrangements for payment. As is public knowledge, many Somoza administration purchases were fictitious; others were made from privileged parties. Thousands, even millions, of cordobas were used by the Somoza administration to pay debts through the well-known payment agreements which benefited a clique of scoundrels and drones. Now we will see whether these creditors can authenticate their debts or if they are accomplices in the corruption to which they were accustomed during the former regime. [Text] [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Sep 79 PA]

**NATIONAL GUARD OFFICER CAPTURED**--Criminal national guard sergeant "Chele" Aguilera, who committed numerous atrocities and murders in Leon, has been arrested and will be investigated by the Interior Ministry. Pablo Aguilera knows the names of many spies, torturers and security agents who worked in the western part of the country. He was involved in the mass murder of students, workers and peasants in Leon. He practically had a private cemetery in that department. The report of his arrest was made yesterday by western general staff members during a press conference held in Leon. Francisco Sanchez, Sandinist National Liberation Front departmental committee member, said the full weight of revolutionary justice will be applied to this criminal. "Chele" Aguilera was just as criminal as or maybe even more criminal than "Macho Negro," to whom revolutionary justice has already been applied. [Text] [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Sep 79 PA]

**CDS ORGANIZATION IMPROVING**--The Sandinist Defense Committees [CDS] in the various neighborhoods and sections of the capital are constantly improving their organization following the slogan "Let Us Control Somoziism, Let Us Defend the Revolution." Four sections have been established so far: The western, central, subcentral and northern sections. Organization programs

are underway in other areas of the capital. In view of the counterrevolutionary and sabotage activities by pro-Somoza and paramilitary individuals against our people's militias, the CDS will now exercise control over the activities of these shameless people until they are stopped. Various ways of controlling them have been thought up. They will be implemented as circumstances warrant. [Text] [Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 27 Sep 79 PA]

**ELECTRIC ENERGY INSTITUTE INVESTMENTS**--The National Electric Energy Institute is carrying out projects which will directly benefit the popular sectors. In the next few months, the institute will invest 55 million cordobas to install new electric energy services. Despite this large investment, the institute will not increase rates for consumers. [Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 27 Sep 79 PA]

**SHRIMP WORKERS CONCERNED**--A group of shrimp industry workers who were employed by a Somoza-owned factory now in a critical economic situation, have expressed concern for their jobs. It has been recommended that they express their fears to the Labor Ministry, which will do everything possible to solve their problems. [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 22 Sep 79 PA]

**CLERGY ROLE IN REVOLUTION**--Evangelist Christians are also active in the revolution. Tonight, Monday night, a conference of about 500 evangelist pastors who are going to consider their role in the present revolutionary process will open. The conference, which will last 1 week, will be attended by several leaders of the Revolutionary Government, including the Minister of Education Dr Carlos Tunnerman, Minister of Culture Father Ernesto Cardenal and Revolution Cmdr Jaime Wheelock, minister of the agrarian reform. The Catholic Christians held a seminar last week at the Central American University to analyze the same subject. They arrived at the conclusion that Christians must actively participate in the revolution. [Text] [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 1 Oct 79 PA]

**MANAGUA TERRORIZED**--Neighborhoods in eastern Managua were shook by intense gunfire on Saturday night. Up to the time this item went to press, there were no official reports on the incidents. But it was obvious that the gunfire came from military weapons. The same neighborhoods have been victims of attacks for the past few days. The assailants, who said they were members of the "Red Hand," carried Carand and Galil rifles and wore military uniforms. Intense shooting occurred in the Bello Horizonte and Colonia Rafaela Herrera neighborhoods. Shooting of lesser intensity was heard in eastern Managua and in certain western neighborhoods. The attacks have been frequent during the past few days. The assailants are not only demanding money from their victims but are also stealing their watches and jewelry. They also demand to be given rides to certain places. Police and members of the Sandinist People's Army have already clashed with these assailants, but the results of the confrontations have not been revealed. A youth armed with a Galil rifle robbed two families who were standing on the sidewalk in front of their houses in El Dorado neighborhood. While the families were being robbed, other individuals were holding up



other people in the same neighborhood. Similar attacks were reported in Valle Dorado, Linda Vista and Altamira d'Este on the same day. The assailants described their victims as bourgeoisie who were interested only in amusing themselves. What has drawn attention to these incidents is the fact that all the assailants were fatigues and carried military weapons. Two employees of the National Agricultural School were robbed on the road to Leon by two uniformed men. The assailants were disarmed and arrested as they were trying to take their victims to a road where they were going to kill them. After this incident, it was established that the uniformed men were former members of the sinister basic infantry training school. [Text] [Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 1 Oct 79 pp 1, 10 PA]

EDITORIAL COUNCIL APPOINTED--The Culture Ministry has appointed an editorial council to promote the dissemination of important works destined to enrich our cultural heritage. The first work which the council will edit is entitled "(?Canto) de Amor y Guerra" by the martyr Priest Gaspar Garcia (Labiana). The editorial council is composed of Culture Minister Ernesto Cardenal, Deputy Culture Minister Carlos Fernandez Chamorro and novelist Lisandro Chavez Alfaro, who will serve as secretary, among others. [Text] [Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 1 Oct 79 PA]

'DEFEND REVOLUTION' CAMPAIGN--The "death to Somoziism, let's defend the revolution" campaign is being carried out successfully, this is because all sectors have abided by this revolutionary call. The Voice of Nicaragua learned yesterday that the Sandinist Defense Committees of the eastern neighborhoods, and primarily the 14 September District, demonstrated in the streets to protest the counterrevolutionary actions of certain Somoziist individuals. The criminal actions of the counterrevolutionaries will soon be spotted and the Sandinist people justice--revolutionary justice--will put an end to this. [words indistinct] the rejection of the people against the dirty actions of the Somoziist individuals, ultraleftists and rightists. [Text] [Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 1 Oct 79 PA]

PUERTO RICAN AID--Managua, 2 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--It was reported today that aid for the Nicaraguans from the Independentist Party of Puerto Rico is expected to arrive during the next 2 weeks. Dwight Rodriguez Orta, Feliz F. Rodriguez Hernandez and Federico Torres are members of a group of Puerto Ricans who have been visiting since Saturday and who announced the cooperation with Nicaragua. The Puerto Ricans said that the party "is willing to offer technical aid in the fields of health, farming, aqueducts and electrical energy if necessary" for this country. Furthermore, they said that they were beginning a campaign to promote the travel of Puerto Rican tourists to Nicaragua "to witness how an oppressed people fought and won their liberty." They also thanked Nicaragua for its support for the cause of Puerto Rico as stated by Cmdr Daniel Ortega, a member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, in a speech at the United Nations on Monday. [Text] [Paraguay City ACAN in Spanish 2256 GMT 2 Oct 79 PA]

PRESIDENT ROYO ADDRESSES PRD NATIONAL CONGRESS

Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1850 GMT 22 Sep 79 PA

[Speech by President Aristides Royo at National Congress of the Democratic Revolutionary Party at Nuevo Panama gym in Panama--live]

[Excerpts] Ours is a process that emerged from the National Guard garrisons but which was not limited to a mere coup d'etat and, in fact, became a movement of change, a progressive movement that involves social justice and many transformations in the nation's political scene.

Many changes were observed from its beginning in the political, social and economic aspects as well as in our international relations. Little by little the great masses of the nation, the peasants, the farmers, the student movements and the professional sectors became aware that something different was taking place; that there were new things happening in the national life. That was the revolutionary process.

That same process, however, brought many changes in the country and identified itself fully with the Panamanian people; with those Panamanians who are not opposing the educational reform or demanding its suspension; with those Panamanians who agree that the reform must be studied and consulted by everybody; with those Panamanians who, faced with a historic process of political parties; was also confronted with the need of a party to support and nourish it.

And those Panamanians, together with General Torrijos, the leader of the revolutionary process, waited 10 long years. When the people became aware of their need for liberation in the struggle for the Torrijos-Carter treaties; when the process and its policies finally became known and won the people's credibility, the process did not consider the creation of a single party, but kept the doors open to other political sectors who wished to organize, either to support or oppose the process.

All sectors of the country are welcome in this Democratic Revolutionary Party. [applause] Does the fact that it is pluralist make it a supernatural or unreal party? No, because the PRD demands of its members only

one condition, that of being a good Panamanian citizen, of aspiring to a more progressive and better nation.

The process means that we will not return to the evils of the past, that we seek a more promising future for the country, where there will be peaceful coexistence, mutual respect, so as to provide the conditions for better social justice. Such are the main conditions of being a PRD member.

Our party must also observe respect for other ideas, for those who do not belong to the party or share its opinions, who want the nation's destiny ruled by some other type of government--and they have the right to think that way; who want some other party to support another government in this country--and they have the right to it.

The PRD consequently has the political obligation, in our opinion, to respect dissenters; and not only respect them, but also hear them and analyze their ideas -- order to discuss and, even under such circumstances, admit that the opposition is right whenever it proves to be so. Thus the party will be setting the example, and someday will give that opposition an educational example so that it may admit that there must be some causes in this country with which we are all identified nationally.

We believe the treaties should have brought about that identity. Just as within a party the minority must support the will of the majority, so it should be at national level. If 66 percent of the voters supported the treaties, that was the will of the majority of the Panamanian people; therefore it should be respected even by those who opposed the treaties. The treaties were opposed by a few who opposed the treaties themselves and by many who really opposed the government.

We are now on the eve of receiving the Canal Zone, something which many, whether they like it or not, or whether it hurts them deep inside their being, will have to accept. There are still some Panamanians who say no to the treaties--that they should not be put into effect, that the Panamanian people must not enter the Canal Zone.

We know, however, that the Panamanian people, not the PRD alone, but the Panamanian people in general, will want to enter the Canal Zone [applause] in a national and unitary action.

CSO: 3010



GOVERNMENT MINISTER AHUMADA ADDRESSES PRD CONGRESS

Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1647 GMT 22 Sep 79 PA

[Speech by Minister of Government and Justice Adolfo Ahumada at First Congress of Democratic Revolutionary Party at Nuevo Panama gym--live]

[Text] Companion Gerardo Gonzalez, provisional president of the Democratic Revolutionary Party [PRD]; companions Nicolas Gonzalez Revilla and Ascanio Villalaz; companion spokesmen from all the provinces; companion militants and fighters; Latin American brothers of the Sandinist National Liberation Front; delegates and invited guests:

We already knew, as members of the organizing committee of the party, that this congress would produce great panic among the oligarchy of this country [applause] because they know that we are establishing the greatest and most militant party in the history of the republic. [applause, chanting]

Leave them to their historical fear. We will continue erect, organizing our party, forming our party, transforming our country, because it is the party of the present process and it will make the process irreversible, [applause] because the PRD, companions, is not, cannot be, a party which only participates in elections; the PRD is and will continue to be the vehicle for organization of the Panamanian people and the channel of their revolutionary aspirations.

The fact that it is a large party is not our fault. The fact that it is a party with a nucleus and which is organized from bottom to top is within our guidelines. That it is truly a Torrijist party is a fact, and it will continue to be that way. [applause]

They thought, they had the dream, they imagined that the retreat of the National Guard also included the civilians who are a part of the process. We have not retreated and we do not intend to do so. [applause]

They also believed that the retreat of the National Guard constituted an alienation of the protagonist arm of the process from its basic functions. That is why they have recently been cherishing vain and false hopes, calling

for constitutional assemblies, when there are already rules of the game which are perfectly and clearly established and which indicate that we-- and they also, if they wish--will participate in the elections of 1980, in the elections of 1984 in order that Panama, the entire country, may discuss democratically the nation's political destiny.

This is the basic rule of the democratic game in Panama. Any other little constituent, seditious or conspiratory games will come up against the determination of our people, with the PRD in the lead. [applause]

They are encouraging lies and rumors to the effect that the government is falling, that the government is about to fall, that the revolution is already over, that what is coming now is the political carnival. No, companions; there may be problems; we will have problems; we have problems; but we are sufficiently capable of examining them, of analyzing them, of leading our militant people. There is no falling government. That is false, and we are not about to fall either. [applause]

Let them participate in the electoral tourney in 1980. Let them participate in the electoral tourney of 1984. In those tourneys there will be not only the groups which oppose us. We are also going to that tourney, but we can say right now that we are going with a PRD that is large and strong. [applause]

The idea that the PRD would only be an electoral protagonist must be wiped out of the minds of those who do not have the objective and serene mentality with which to analyze our political reality.

The PRD was necessary, even before the law of political parties existed. A limitation, a deficiency of the process had been that it did not formerly have an organic instrument which would give all people who support the process the ability to work in an organized manner within a militant and serious organization.

All attempts to establish a party of the revolution were unsuccessful. They were unsuccessful partly because the conditions did not exist to achieve this objective, to permit the emergence of such an organization. There was a lack of understanding, because it is not easy, it is not easy to organize a party which expresses what the process is politically--a convergence of all national sectors, a multi-class party faced with the conquest of national liberation in which there are forces, each with its own people, each with its own interests as a social sector. This is difficult; it is very complicated; but it is possible because the process itself, as a political phenomenon, has made it possible.

At times there is desperation, lack of understanding in one sector or another. We have had the advantage of the protagonist presence of General Torrijos. With General Torrijos withdrawn, the vacuum he left has to be filled by the party. The party is the organization in which all differences

of all sectors forming part of the process must be discussed--not outside the party, but within it. That is our basic concept of our organization.

It is for that reason that the small congresses were held. Discussions were held province by province. The bylaws were discussed, as were the declaration of principles, the program, and an entire organization was built up on the basis of consultation and discussion with the party's rank and file.

The organizing committee has received those discussions, those consultations, of those small congresses. Recently, a few minutes ago, we approved the bylaws, the declaration of principles and the program. As a result of that approval, today we have to make serious and important decisions. We have to choose the members of the executive committee, the secretary general and the under secretaries. Pursuant to the bylaws, we have to choose a president and vice president of the party. All the members of the PRD have the absolute and full right to aspire to any elected post within the party. This is so and this was so decided during the small congresses.

Nevertheless, permit me to propose in the name of the organizing committee that the persons who are to fill the posts of secretary general and deputy secretary general of the party be chosen, [applause] but that the vice presidency of the party remain vacant for the person to be chosen in future congresses. We should let that problem be resolved in the future. Additionally, the presidency of the party, in the opinion of the organizing committee, should also be left vacant, awaiting historic opportunities which will permit this post, the highest of the party, to be occupied at the right time, at the opportune time, by the person who has the historic right to occupy the presidency of the party, by the person who historically won that right, by the person who was the real founder of the PRD, the one who gave the party its name. [shouts of "Omar, Omar, Omar"]

That is no more and no less than the offer that this constitutive congress of the PRD is making to the person who deserves this offer. Let whoever will, be afraid. It is not right--it is not right that after so much struggle, after so much effort, that now, when the Panamanian peasant knows that he is not just a statistic but that he is capable of producing, now that he is organized, now that the worker in our fatherland knows that his capacity for dialog permits him to make many conquests; now that the professional finds an open field for discussion of all ideas; now that the businessman knows that he can invest without there being a hand which takes from him by force privileges or commissions; now that there is a new phase in the country, that we should allow this phase to be canceled. It is now that greater efforts must be made. It is now that we must struggle with much more daring to insure that this new fatherland, which is growing every day, will continue to be the revolutionary fatherland of Bayano, Arosemena, Victoriano Lorenzo, Ascanio Arosemena, of all those who definitively set the historic bases for the emergence of the Democratic Revolutionary Party.

All of us, with our heads high, with the pride of Panamanians, of revolutionaries, of PRD members, must maintain our unity, lead our people, raise their political awareness. In this manner we will know that victory will be ours and that they will always find us erect and never on our knees. [applause]

PANAMA

PRD PROVISIONAL PRESIDENT CLOSES PARTY CONGRESS

Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1925 GMT 22 Sep 79 PA

[Speech by Gerardo Gonzalez, provisional president, Democratic Revolutionary Party, closing Party Congress at Nuevo Panama gymnasium--live]

[Excerpts] This congress, the first constitutive congress of our organization, is a political example which is making history in our country. The conventions of parties, party congresses of any previous party, never mustered more than 500 delegates, and we were afraid for this congress.

We considered meeting in the interior at the request, the suggestion, of General Torrijos, but there was no locale in any city in the interior of the republic where it could be held. Because of this, the organizing committee asked the electoral tribunal to reduce the proportion of representatives from 4 percent, which would have reduced the 6,269 delegates gathered here to close to 2,000. But at the request of a man full of courage, Dr Royo, who asked us to withdraw our request, because if we were going to meet with 2,000 Panamanians, we could meet just as well with 6,000, 10,000 or with all the people if they could fit in. [sentence as heard] [applause]

That is why we have the best cadres, elected democratically by over 60 percent of the registered membership, without propaganda, publicity, money or liquor; with organization, with the organization that you established, with the sacrifices of representatives who had to pay for gasoline, which is more expensive today, in order to bring their friends who wanted to register.

To all national leaders who gave their time to mobilize their friends and the revolutionaries of this country, thank you for 11 March. Thank you for the massive registration of 154,000 Panamanians, almost without spending a nickel, by your effort, headed by Royo,

This congress is an example because not only have documents which are important for the national life been approved here, but also a directorate has been chosen of 300 leaders, responsible and representative of the entire country, without any dissidence. This 22 September is a demonstration of the discipline of the Panamanian revolution. [applause]

Within a party such as this, which represents a confluence of many political backgrounds, many conflicting interests, we found something in common to unite us. Today we are here, as General Torrijos said, on the eve of 1 October, as a congress marching in a closed formation. [applause]

Royo, in the past months, has served as an example for Panamanian youth and the Panamanian people, because of his serenity, intelligence and courage. Only the strong have the obligation to be prudent, to be tolerant, to be patient, even in the face of the most belligerent offenses extended to him every morning. [applause]

As secretary general of this party, I thank our president because from the beginning, ever since we began the organization of our party, he rejected my offers to be the head of the party or one of its main figures. He rejected this offer with humility. The members are the ones who have to decide on the leadership, he said. It has to be a party consensus. I cannot take advantage of my position as president to become a political figure. I am carrying out a mission entrusted to me by General Torrijos, a mission for the fatherland, and I do not have ambitions of that type. [applause]

Royo has given us many lessons in dignity in a few months, and we thank him here today for the advice he gives us. He invited us to express our criticism and we are going to begin now, Mr President. Some people believe patience and tolerance are weakness. Enemies as well as some friends interpret it in this way. But, Mr President, the duty of a government is to govern and repress abuses, because freedom is prostituted when misused. [applause]

It is true that our party will enter the Canal Zone en masse on 1 October, and this is a commitment of the process to our people. But I do not want to see on that 1 October--and I beg of you, companions--a single flag of our party in the Canal Zone as yet. We will have them later, in order to honor in this way, the request made by Dr Royo, that this be a national ceremony of Panamanian patriots [applause].

We know that you are the ones who will bring the masses there, because we have an opposition lacking in popular support, even when they take advantage of certain circumstances, of certain difficulties among forces within the process. But it is not a clique from the chamber who will tell us that they support the Panamanian teachers, for example. This process is and has been on the side of the teachers. And they are a part of the process, even though they are confused for the moment. [applause]

The problem is that we have a conspiracy, Mr President. It has (?even) confused some Panamanians, and it coincides with the present arguments being used by the resistance within the House of Representatives by the most reactionary forces of the United States, those who did not wish to turn over the canal, those who opposed, like Murphy, Somoza's partner, and his clique, a peaceful solution such as the one that was achieved.



And we want to tell our party companions and all the people that there is no obstacle, according to the treaty which has already been signed, to our entering the Canal Zone on 1 October, because the land is being returned to us. What is being discussed now concerns the establishment of the commission which is going to administer the area, the manner in which employees are to be paid, the labor laws which are going to cover those employees. And if the United States does not have the internal unity to fulfill an international treaty involving its own citizens and the employees of its enterprise, then that is the United States' problem; it is not Panama's problem.

It affects us, because it is affecting a canal which belongs to us and whose administration we have delegated to the United States today. But they are returning the ports, the railroad and 60 percent of the area, and all this comes under Panamanian jurisdiction under the terms of the treaty.

Therefore, the story being circulated to the effect that without the implementation laws the treaty cannot be executed is false. The instruments of ratification of the treaty have already been exchanged. The problems faced by the House of Representatives have nothing to do with the entry into the Canal Zone. And it will be a peaceful entry, an orderly entry, a patriotic and militant entry.

We are going to set the tone. We do not want just companions there, but rather a disciplined and patriotic group of the people with the emotions of Amelia Denis de Icaza, when from Nicaragua she wrote the poem "To Ancon Hill." We are recovering Amelia Denis' Ancon Hill, and we will enter with the devotion that brought tears to her eyes.

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## PANAMA

### BRIEFS

**LABOR LEADERS TO YUGOSLAVIA**--Labor leaders from Panama will participate in a seminar in Macedonia, Yugoslavia, 18 September - 1 October. The main topic of the seminar will be the labor union in the political scheme of socialist self-government [auto-gestion socialista]. [Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 17 Sep 79 PA]

**'GOD AND PANAMA MOVEMENT'**--Panama City, 3 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--The National Opposition Front [FRENO] has remained silent on a request to join its ranks recently forwarded by Juan Carlos Voloj Pereira, leader of the "God and Panama Movement," which many consider fascist. A FRENO source today told ACAN-EFE that the leftist parties in the opposition group consider that the positions of the God and Panama Movement are "fascist and anti-democratic" and therefore it must not be admitted into the FRENO. Juan Carlos Voloj Pereira told ACAN-EFE that his "brake" [FRENO] is in no way fascist or antidemocratic and that FRENO, because of its attitude, is demonstrating that it is a real "brake" to Panama's genuine opposition. He added that there are no statutes or dispositions in the FRENO that establish a process for entry and therefore he merely announced the inclusion of the God and Panama Movement in this organization that groups Panamanian opposition. Voloj Pereira announced that his movement had changed its name and that from now on it will be known as Bolivarian God and Panama Movement [Movimiento Bolivariano Dios y Panama]. Voloj is one of the most controversial and active personages in Panamanian politics. Recently a demonstration he headed was repressed with teargas by the National Guard. This demonstration demanded the resignation of the Aristides Royo government and the installation of a constituent assembly. Previously, among other activities, he staged a demonstration against the Cuban Embassy and burned a doll representing Fidel Castro and another demonstration in the city of David, Chiriqui Province, against the headquarters of the National Guard. [Francisco Rubiales] [Excerpts] [Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2231 GMT 3 Oct 79 PA]

**STRIKING TEACHERS PROTEST**--Teachers outside the Education Ministry today protested the presence of National Guardsmen in the area and asked Education Minister Gustavo Garcia de Paredes to have them removed; otherwise they would not attend the negotiations scheduled for 1400 today. Teachers Julio Cesar Ortiz, secretary of the National Association of Teachers, and Gilberto



Solis, president of the Association of Private School Teachers, lodged the complaint in the presence of other movement leaders. The education minister listened to the complaint and asked the teachers not to make statements on the matters discussed while the negotiations are in progress. Teachers were also outside the Severino Hernandez school in San Miguelito, where a meeting of government school directors was being held. [Text] [Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1800 GMT 26 Sep 79 PA]

GOVERNMENT TO ANSWER TEACHERS--Panama City, 28 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--On 3 October the Panamanian Government will answer the demands of the elementary and high school teachers who have been on an indefinite strike for almost a month now. This is indicated in a letter that Education Minister Gustavo Garcia de Paredes sent to the teachers' leaders, who made it public during a press conference today. The letter says that on 3 October the government will call a State Council meeting to reply to the teachers' demands which include a salary increase, revision of the educational reform and other social benefits. The government's decision to postpone an answer to the teachers' demands until that day is apparently due to the fact that the ministers and other government officials are busy organizing the programs to implement the Torrijos-Carter treaties, by which the Canal Zone territory reverts to Panama on 1 October. The majority of doctors in the country are also on an indefinite strike in support of the teachers until the government meets their demands. Only the emergency rooms are functioning in the country's hospitals. [Text] [Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2012 GMT 28 Sep 79 PA]

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## BRIEFS

SANTUCHO TO SWEDEN--Amilcar Santucho, detained in Asuncion close to 3 years ago when he tried to go to Peru, was put aboard a regular Lufthansa flight this morning with Sweden as his destination. Santucho will arrive in that country as a refugee, a status granted him by the United Nations. Well-informed sources have called him one of the main "ideologists" of the People's Revolutionary Army [ERP]. [Excerpt] [Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 22 Sep 79 p 6 PY]

FLOOD VICTIMS EVICTED--"We have come to report that yesterday we were told to leave the place where we built our shelters only a week ago, and that on Friday 15 women, 4 men and a number of children were arrested while they were building their homes in Santo Domingo neighborhood, or rather in the woods which we have cleared to settle," stated the settlers of this neighborhood located in Lambare district when they came to this newspaper. "We were warned by someone who claimed to be Police Officer Silgueiro, personal bodyguard of [Labor and Justice] Minister Saul Gonzalez. He gave us until 0900 tomorrow to leave the place because otherwise a police platoon will come down here to destroy our shelters and kick us out." This was stated by Agustina Tandi, a flood victim and member of the group of 20 persons concerned with the case. "Officer Sigueiro told us that the land belonged to Minister Saul Gonzalez, and it would be better for us to get out nicely before the police came. Before we settled here we inquired at the real estate registry, and the land is not registered in anybody's name there. We were told it was government land. The authorities are always saying in their speeches that we must all live in peace in our homes. We do not understand why we are being threatened like this now. We have already had some problems at market No 4 where most of us work, and now we are being harassed at our homes, for which we had to clear land, felling trees and cutting the scrub, to build our homes with cardboard, corrugated iron and other temporary materials because we are poor. All this means that what they say in their speeches is not true. Only the rich have a right to luxurious homes, and we continue to be harassed," one of the victims said between sobs. [Excerpts] [Asuncion HOY in Spanish 8 Oct 79 p 9 PY]

COLORADO PARTY FACTIONS CLASH--A confusing incident took place yesterday in the Fernando de la Mora Tenth Colorado Party branch when a group of 50

supporters of Senator Alfonso Colman broke into the building and threw out the persons who were going to conduct a ceremony honoring veterans of the Chaco war on the Boqueron battle anniversary, according to leaders of the Villa Ipvu Youth Commission (Zone Project 16). One of them said: "It is a disgrace. The times of street shootouts are long gone." The group which organized the meeting indicated that Alfonso Colman supporters, completely drunk, broke in during the demonstration honoring the veterans, and firing their pistols and pushing, threatened the entire Project 16 neighborhood, particularly those inside the party branch. One of them said that there was no intention of using the demonstration honoring the veterans as a political meeting. Most of them confessed, however, that they supported the list headed by Vergara for the forthcoming December party elections. The youth leaders categorically confirmed that the incident was fomented by Colman himself--who heads one of the lists for the forthcoming elections. They also identified the other participants of the incident, who "were all drunk," as the Fernando de la Mora Intendent, Lorenzo Romero, and Hugo Zamphiropoulos, Juan Carlos Moreno, Roberto Canete, Jorge Benitez and Ramon Canete. They also said they identified policemen Emiliano Garcete, Casildo Bazan Riveros, Sinecio Mendoza and others in the group of about 30 to 50 people. [Excerpts] [Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 30 Sep 79 p 11 PY]

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